

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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With Special Supplement: The Scramble in the Near East. SIXPENCE.

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Sir Edward Grey.

M. Izvolsky.

**RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN HAND-IN-HAND: THE PEACEMAKERS—SIR EDWARD GREY, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AND M. ALEXANDER IZVOLSKY, RUSSIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.**

M. Izvolsky arrived in London last week on a visit in connection with the situation in the Near East, and had an interview with Sir Edward Grey on the Saturday. The official announcement concerning it was as follows: "An exchange of views has taken place between Sir Edward Grey and M. Izvolsky, which affords reasonable grounds for hoping that a satisfactory solution will be found for the settlement of pending questions." On the Sunday, the King, who reached London from Scotland late on Saturday night, received M. Izvolsky, and in the evening gave a dinner at Buckingham Palace in honour of the Russian Foreign Minister. Since the first interview, Sir Edward Grey has seen M. Izvolsky several times.—[DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.]



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## PARLIAMENT.

MEMBERS of Parliament would have crept less "like snail unwillingly" to St. Stephen's on Monday if the weather had been less fine. Many of them were tempted to prolong their recess beyond the appointed time. There was no excitement on the opening day except at the approaches where policemen guarded the Palace of Westminster as closely as if it were in a state of siege. Inside, the spirit of humdrum prevailed, and political combatants postponed their battles while they inquired of each other how they had spent their holidays, and talked of moors, mountains, and motors. Even the Socialist who had threatened obstruction in the interests of the unemployed was patient when the Prime Minister promised in the course of a few days to make a statement. Mr. Asquith's declaration of the Government policy with reference to the East was approved on both sides; and in the House of Lords the Marquess of Lansdowne, whose "high authority" was acknowledged by his brother, Lord Fitzmaurice, the representative of the Foreign Office, paid a generous tribute to the tone and the substance of Sir Edward Grey's speech in the country. The first two sittings of the Commons were devoted to the Children's Bill, in connection with which members discoursed on cigarette-smoking, over-laying, alcohol, burning, etc. A few on each side jeered at the measure as grandmotherly, but the grandmother found favour, and was defended with remarkable ability and temper by Mr. Herbert Samuel, whose reputation in Parliament is much greater than that of several of the Cabinet Ministers.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE SWAY-BOAT," AT THE KINGSWAY.

THE Kingsway still continues to be the theatre in London at which we can count on obtaining drama of modern life that is at once thoughtful and at the same time throbs with genuine human emotion; and the new play which Miss Lena Ashwell has staged under the title of "The Sway-Boat" proves a worthy successor of "Irene Wycherley" and "Diana of Dobson's." Mr. Wilfred Coleby's story, it is true, is enveloped from first to last in what one may call a Divorce Court atmosphere; the author, moreover, lets its characters make frank references to topics that are not always discussed frankly; and in developing his tragedy of a woman of nerves, his study of neurotic malady, he resorts to some hackneyed devices. But notwithstanding the many indiscretions and artificialities of the piece, it has the merit of possessing natural and moving dialogue, it has far the greater merit of portraying with lifelike fidelity a woman of an unhappy, but, as doctors would probably tell us, not uncommon type. It is in his picture of the heroine, so painfully intimate and vivid, so appallingly candid and affecting, that Mr. Coleby secures his triumph; rarely have we had in the theatre an analysis of feminine morbidity that so completely carries conviction. And the actress fulfils the author's intentions with a thoroughness and a sensibility that are quite wonderful. We forget Miss Ashwell in her part, and her part in Miss Ashwell. Actress and character become fused into one, as it were, and all we think of is a woman in the toils of her own temperament—suffering, sullen, defiant, protesting, and at the last, as she faces her doom, the very embodiment of tragic misery. Other players—Miss Kate Rorke, Mr. McKinnell, Mr. Hallard, Mr. Eadie, and young Philip Tonge—all do excellently, but it is this figure that lingers in our memory.

[Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in the Number.]

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## TALKS WITH TOM BINGLEY.

BY G. S. STREET.

XXXIV.—POLITICS AND MORALS.

"IT'S a — shame!" said Tom. I may not write the adjective, but I indicate its use because I think it expresses the feeling of many of us. "Everybody's been abusing the Turkish Government for years and years, and the moment the Turks pull themselves together and reform their Government and tackle successfully the questions which have been agitating us all this time, the opportunity's taken to score off them right and left and all over the place. Europe first says nothing so splendid in its way as the Young Turks' achievement has ever been done—and that's quite true—and then proceeds to kick them while their hands are tied. I call it a — shame!" "My dear Tom," said I, "don't let us exaggerate. If this very difficult and delicate question is to be settled without a rumpus we must all keep ourselves cool. The Turks are keeping their tempers admirably, and it would be silly for us to lose ours, even in private. Be calm." I write some days before publication and sincerely trust that the prospect of a peaceful solution, which now exists, will have continued. "As yet the Turks have suffered no material damage; a change of form is all that has occurred; the actual extent of their power is the same." "Yes, but that's not the real point. The shame is that a deliberate pull has been given to the reactionaries, dismissed officials, bribers and corrupters, and all that, to upset the reform which everyone has been praising. And just think of all the horrors which are deliberately risked! Chaos in Macedonia, men murdered, women outraged, children left to starve—and all for a mere change of form, as you say, to please other people's vanity. The fact is, of course, that some people would much prefer a misgoverned autocratic or bureaucratic Turkey than a free and peaceful community there. That is natural to the autocratic mind. But isn't it pretty horrible, don't you think? Suppose in private life the same sort of thing happened, what would any decent person think of it? Suppose one man, observing that another who was a drunkard had turned over a new leaf, did his best to make him take to drink again because it suited his own interests that t'other chap should be a failure—what would you think of him? Yet this is a thousand times worse."

"Quite so," said I, "and the inference is one which it is most important for us to draw. Good-humoured, cheery people like you, Tom, are apt to imagine—half unconsciously, perhaps, if you know anything of history or international politics, but still to imagine—that there is a sort of international morality, not so strict as private morality, it may be, but not so very far behind it. You can't admit to yourselves that statesmen whom you assume, quite rightly it is probable, to be models of the Christian virtues in private life, will not allow those virtues to weigh a feather-weight against the supposed interests of the country, or even of their governmental theories, when it comes to international politics. Unfortunately, you are quite wrong. In that sphere morals do not count. The thing has been proved over and over again. You show your forgetfulness of this by the warmth of your honest indignation, which does every credit to your heart. But it is dangerous to forget this. It is dangerous to think it inconceivable, for example, that a country governed by honourable men should suddenly make war on another, without cause, when they have it at a disadvantage. In these things morals do not count." "I think they do," said Tom thoughtfully, "with our statesmen." "I hope so, Tom, and indeed I think so, but make that remark to a foreigner and observe his instinctive smile. They do not believe in this moral superiority of ours on the Continent of Europe, to say the least of it. It is quite useless for us to scold other nations on moral grounds. We must do our best for peace and our friends and the principles we approve of, and not be surprised another time to find that morals are out of it."

"But if that's the case," said he, "if treaties can be disowned by anyone who likes, what's the value of Peace Conferences and agreements and all that?" "Their worth," said I, "is precisely what people acquainted with politics have always supposed it to be. That is, not absolutely nothing, because they do mark a stage in theoretical civilisation, but it is not very much. I am sorry, but we must not exaggerate their importance; we must be ready, in fact, to see it vanish." . . . Poor Tom was quite depressed by this conversation, as he had previously been angered by public events. Like most Englishmen, Tom, even with some experience of politics, instinctively expects people in high places to "do the sporting thing," as they say. It is a creditable expectation, but distinctly dangerous.

"Anyhow," said I, "all this excitement in foreign politics makes the meeting of Parliament interesting. So much better opportunities for hearing the latest rumours, and all that. It will console you for leaving the pheasants, if anything can console you for such a deprivation. It is a fine and ennobling thought, that of all you earnest patriots, determined to do your duty, even though the pheasants fly unshot. Then you've got all sorts of important domestic matters before you. The unemployment question, the education question, the Licensing Bill—what a delightful time you'll have, and so useful, no doubt!" "None of your sarcasm," said he. "I suppose you'll ask me week by week how much we've done, and chortle because we haven't done very much. If you do I shall kill you. It's bad enough to be dragged out of the country just now if we succeeded in making a heaven on earth. If it's all futile, I shall say something severe about it. But it won't be. We shall do a heap of good things; you just wait." "Of course you will, Tom. You'll pass the Licensing Bill through the Commons and the Lords will throw it out, and then—well, what then exactly?" "Hang the Licensing Bill! There's a heap of other things." And so, indeed, there are: I wish Tom and his colleagues joy of them.



# FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



BULGARIA'S "ANNEXATION" OF THE ORIENTAL RAILWAY: KING FERDINAND'S SOLDIERS DEPOSING THE TURKISH OFFICIALS.

Bulgaria's declaration of her independence, and those other political moves that together make up the crisis in the Near East, have thrown the question of Bulgaria's occupation of the Oriental Railway into the background. Nevertheless, it remains a question of moment, and much is likely to be heard of it.



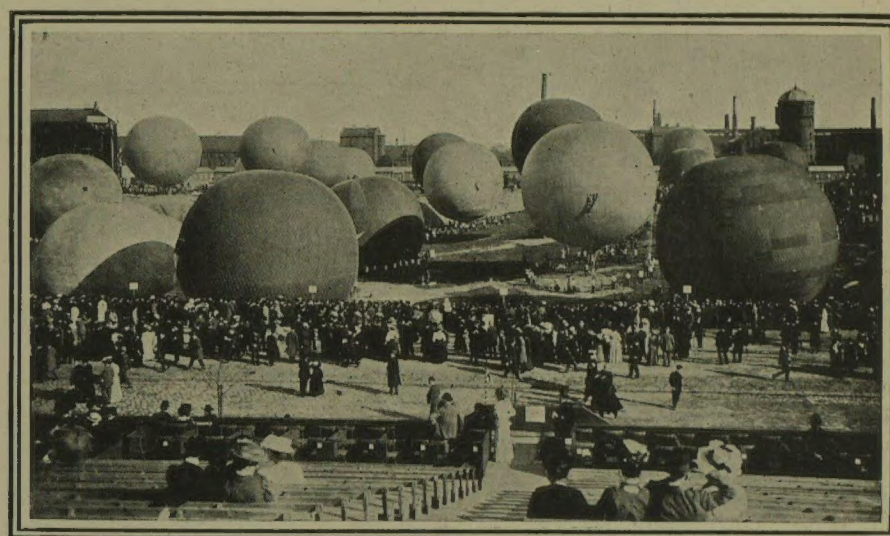
PHOTOGRAPHED FOR THE FIRST TIME AFTER HIS GREAT JOURNEY: DR. SVEN HEDIN ABOUT TO ENTER SIMLA.

Dr. Sven Hedin is the figure in the white shirt who is seated in the rickshaw. The photograph was taken while the explorer was still outside Simla, during his last march to civilisation. Dr. Sven Hedin has made discoveries that are likely to be of the greatest value. He is to lecture before the Royal Geographical Society early next year.



*Photo. Papoff.*

TURKISH PROPERTY IN THE POSSESSION OF BULGARIA: AN ENGINE OF THE ORIENTAL RAILWAY SURROUNDED BY BULGARIAN SOLDIERY.



*Photo. Bolak.*

READY FOR THE START OF THE GREAT GORDON-BENNETT BALLOON-RACE: THE COMPETITORS AT BERLIN.



*Photo. Illustrations Bureau.*

THE CEREMONIAL OPENING OF THE LAW COURTS: JUDGES LEAVING WESTMINSTER ABBEY AFTER THE SPECIAL SERVICE.

The customary ceremonial was observed at the reopening of the Law Courts after the Long Vacation. The Judges attended a special service at Westminster Abbey or the Red Mass at Westminster Cathedral, as the case might be. The Lord Chancellor headed the procession through the great hall of the Law Courts, and the Judges followed in order of seniority, led by the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.



THE DESTRUCTION WROUGHT BY REVOLUTION: A STREET IN TABRIZ DESTROYED BY THE FOLLOWERS OF THE SHAH.



*Photos. Transpuc.*

SHOT-MARKS ON THE WALL: A STREET IN TABRIZ AFTER A FIGHT BETWEEN REVOLUTIONARIES AND ANTI-REVOLUTIONARIES.





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

HOW far am I justified in arguing with a person much more learned than myself? Or if you dislike this egoism, how far are you justified in arguing with a person more learned than yourself—supposing that such a person could exist? At what point may I come to the conclusion that a man who has certainly read more books than I, has, nevertheless, read them wrong? The problem must often cross the path of ordinary men who are sagacious rather than learned; for very few of us are learned, whereas all of us are frightfully sagacious. Can I call an eminent ornithologist an owl, when he assures me that his bodily structure renders this untenable? Can I call a distinguished biologist a donkey, when he is quite certain that my classification is incorrect?

As a first guide in this matter, I should like to offer one suggestion. I think that you and I are quite justified in disagreeing with doctors, however extraordinary in their erudition, if they violate ordinary reason in their line of argument. If they cannot even reason upon their facts, I think we are justified in doubting even their facts. Suppose a man says to me, "I know more than you do about the Tragic Drama of Athens." I reply: "Yes, you do know more than I; you could not well know less." But, suppose he goes on to instruct me, and says: "You see Euripides left ten plays, and Sophocles left four plays; and that makes seventeen plays." Then I think I am justified in breaking in and saying: "You are a horribly learned man, no doubt; but, as you obviously can't count, I don't see why I should feel certain that you can do anything else." Suppose a man says: "You know nothing about Danish churches: let me tell you that every Danish church is balanced on the tip of its spire." I then reply: "I know nothing about Danish churches, except that they aren't like that." The intellectual principle is a very simple one; and yet it will, I think, be found to be of interest, and even of utility, in the life of to-day.

There is a very good example which I find in turning over a daily paper. Some people got up a public argument between an elderly clergyman and a young student of Haeckel about the reconciliation of Genesis and geology, a subject that seems, somehow, more remote than the first stratum of geology or the First Book of Genesis. In the controversy itself my interest is somewhat feeble. I have no superstitious belief in Genesis, and much less belief in geology, which changes its own mind so much oftener. I do not approach the occasion with any bias in favour of the Christian champion; for that kind of Bible-worshipper and that kind of Bible-smasher seem to me merely varieties of the same Puritanical idolater. The only really interesting thing in the matter is this. The old clergyman quoted Haeckel: in these arguments the clergymen always do appeal to the authority of science, while the atheists always appeal to the authority of Scripture. He quoted Haeckel as having said that the Hebrew legend of Creation was certainly much higher and nobler than the Babylonian legend from which he believed it had sprung. And to this the young Haeckelite answered (according to the newspaper report): "As an Evolutionist, I should expect the later legend to be the higher and nobler one." I was not present at this discussion; if I had been I should at this precise point have leapt up with

a loud yell. For I rebel against the man of learning when he suddenly, and in public, refuses to think.

I know nothing about the mythological question at issue. As I never had an Ancient Babylonian nurse, I do not know any Ancient Babylonian fairy-tales. If the Haeckelite had told me that the Babylonian Creation was a million times better than the Hebrew, if he had told me that the Babylonian Creation included the discovery of Radium, a prophecy of the French Revolution, the score of a complete opera better than Beethoven, and an eloquent Babylonian poster demanding Votes for

of course, many ups and downs; but it depends on your philosophy of things in general what you call an up and what you call a down. Our thumbs are improved, our tails have been mislaid; the balance of good is a matter of opinion; a firm and fighting opinion it may be, but still an opinion that can be questioned. Now, what can the whole of this theory have to do with the question whether of two versions of a story the first or second is the better version? Evolution itself does not even affirm that it has been upon the whole an improvement. But even supposing that it did, what man in his senses would ever apply evolution so as to mean that any one thing that comes after another must be an improvement on it?

"As an Evolutionist I should expect the later legend to be the better." Simply imagine for an instant the same principle being applied to anything else. Imagine someone saying, "As an Evolutionist, I should expect that the hats fashionable in 1807 would be more artistic than the hats fashionable in 1707." Imagine someone saying, "As an Evolutionist, I should expect the Derby winner for 1890 to be a better horse than the Derby winner for 1870." Suppose someone said, "Evolution leads me to expect that the last edition of a book will be the best edition, or the last illustrations to a book the best illustrations." Suppose a man said: "The last baby born, of course, will be the most elegant and moral baby." We should send such people to Hanwell. We know that even in the Modern West, which, on the whole, pants and toils for progress, better things are constantly followed by worse ones. We know that the hat of George IV. was not an improvement upon the hat of Charles I. We know that the tragedy of "Cato" was not an improvement upon the tragedy of "Othello." We know that Bentley's version of Milton is considerably inferior to Milton's version of Milton. We know that if the authors of the Revised Version knew more about Hebrew, the authors of the Authorised Version knew much more about English. We know that even good poets, when they alter their verses, generally spoil them. We know that the world is full of debased legends and half-destroyed traditions. And yet, it seems, an Evolutionist is bound to expect that every legend, in every place in every age, goes on getting better and better. We know things are often retrograde, even in the Modern West, where progress is popular. But we must (as "Evolutionists") assume that things were always progressive in the Ancient East, where people positively hated progress. This, I say, is the point at which I rebel against great reputations in

learning and science. So long as learned men use their authority, I submit to it with the most exquisite meekness. But when learned men begin to use their reason, then I generally discover that they haven't got any. If a biologist contradicts me, I respectfully submit; he undoubtedly knows more than I do. But if a biologist condescends so far as to argue with me, I generally find that I have the best of the argument. Now, I am so constituted that I can accept authority, but I cannot and will not accept bad reasons. Even prejudice is saner than sophistry. If a first-class Hebrew historian says to me, "The sons of Solomon were wiser than their father," I accept it as a fact, knowing that he is wiser than I. But if he says "Sons always must be wiser than their fathers," then I gently and silently come to the conclusion that he himself is hardly an authority on wisdom.



THE 2800-FOOT FALL OF A COMPETITOR IN THE GORDON-BENNETT BALLOON RACE: THE BURSTING OF THE "CONQUEROR."

The American balloon "Conqueror" had risen to a height of about 2800 feet when it burst and began to fall. The fact that the silk of the balloon, acted parachute-fashion, and stayed the rapidity of the descent, saved the aeronauts' lives. Neither of the men in the car met with serious injury.

FROM A SKETCH (FACSIMILE) BY E. HOSANG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN BERLIN.

Women, I should not have been able to contradict him. I have never read the Babylonian fable, so it may contain all these things. But I have read the English alphabet; I know the meaning of ordinary English words; and I find this sentence of the young scientist more incomprehensible than any Babylonian brick. I understand the word "evolution," I understand the word "expect" and the word "later," and I think that I understand the words "high" and "noble." Evolution means a general theory that the varieties which are so vivid in this world of ours were produced slowly under the pressure of some necessity without or some power within; that necks grow shorter or noses longer in accordance with some need which could only operate gradually. In the history of this business (if it ever happened) there were,



# LEONARDO DA VINCI'S GREATEST WORK REVEALED.

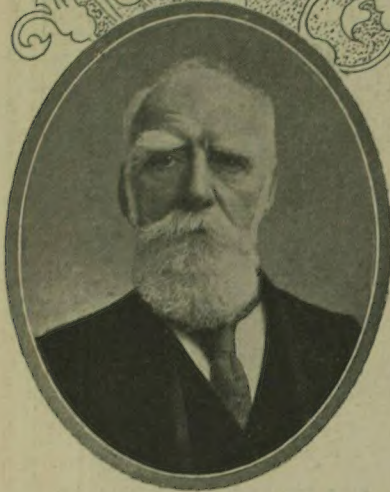
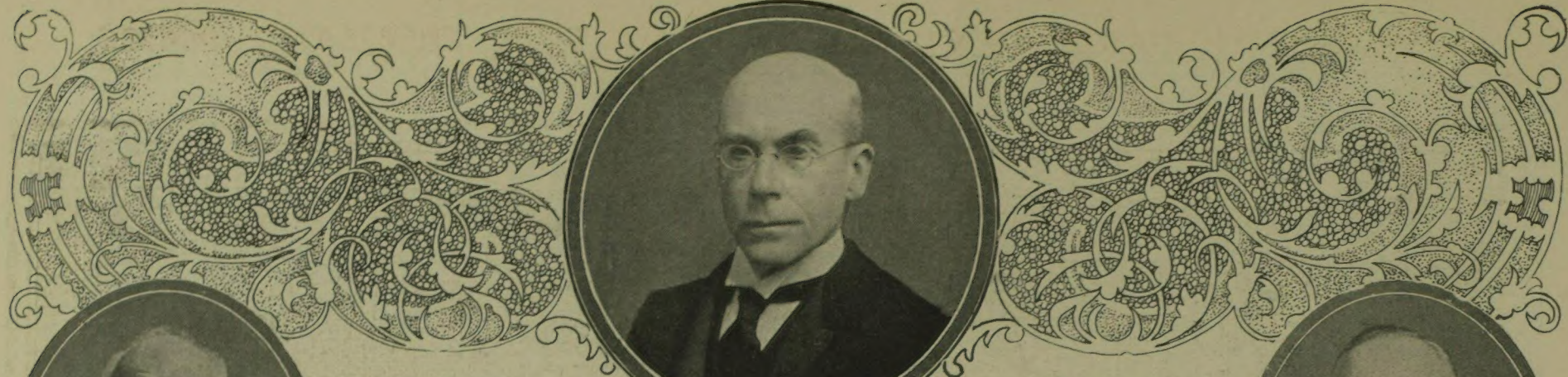
PHOTOGRAPH BY ACHILLE FERRARIO.



THE RAVAGES OF TIME REPAIRED.—"THE LAST SUPPER," IN THE REFECTORY OF S. MARIA DELLE GRAZIE AT MILAN:  
A REMARKABLE RESTORATION.

Leonardo da Vinci's masterpiece, the world-famous "Last Supper," has been restored by Signor Luigi Cavenaghi, and the refectory of S. Maria delle Grazie will draw all lovers of art to Milan even more surely than it has done. Not the least interesting result of the restoration is the discovery that the picture was painted, not in oil-colours, as has been generally averred and believed, but in tempera. In the obliteration of the work, many things played their part, damp, lack of care, unskilful attempts at restoration, the master's experiments in technique amongst them. Leonardo began the "Cenacolo" in 1495, and finished it in 1497. Even in his lifetime—he died in 1519—it had begun to decay. In 1568 Vasari described its condition as lamentable. From time to time it was sought to repair the ravages of time, but always the result was bad; and in 1726 Bellotti gave the work the appearance of a painting in oils. Signor Cavenaghi has succeeded where many have failed, and has set the seal upon a reputation that was already great. The restoration began last June. Not only has the picture itself been restored, but the painted decoration above it, also by Leonardo, has been uncovered, and can now be seen, whereas before it could only be imagined.





**LORD STRATHCONA,**  
New Knight Grand Cross of the Victorian Order.

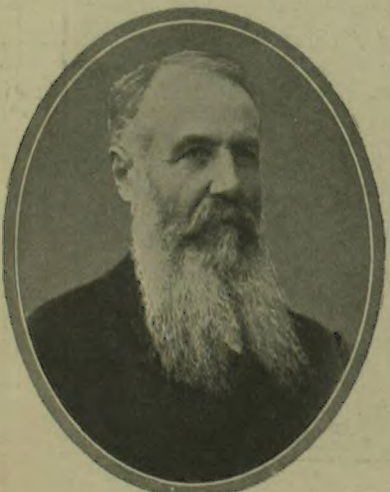
Lord Strathcona, who is so well known for his great gifts to charity, has taken an important part in the public life of Canada, and has been High Commissioner for our great colony since 1896. He is President of the Bank of Montreal, and has been Lord Rector and Chancellor of Aberdeen University, and Chancellor of the McGill University. He was born and educated in Scotland, and when in Canada sat for some years in the Dominion House of Commons.

Mr James Beethom Whitehead, who must have passed some very anxious hours during the last fortnight, has been his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Belgrade since 1906. The second son of the late Robert Whitehead, of Fiume, he is now in his fifty-first year, and started his education in Austria, to continue it at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in honours in 1880. Since he entered the Diplomatic Service a year later, Mr. Whitehead has enjoyed a varied career, his duties having been performed in Russia, Brazil, Japan, Turkey, Belgium, and Germany. Before receiving the appointment to represent this country in Serbia, he was for three years a Councillor of Embassy in Berlin. It will be remembered that in consequence of the horrible murders that preceded King Peter's accession the British Legation in Belgrade was left empty for some time by way of protest.



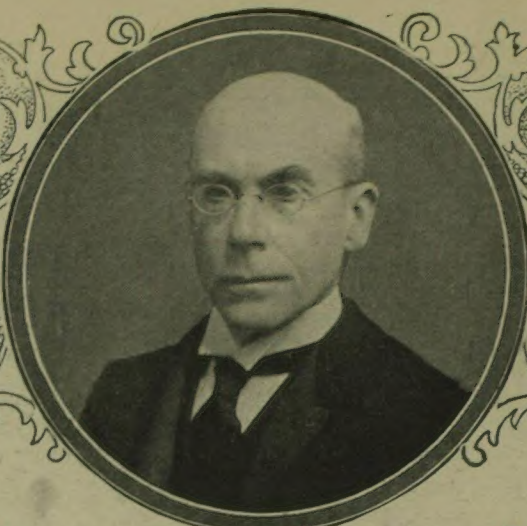
**MR. JAMES BEETHOM WHITEHEAD,**  
British Minister in Serbia.

Nicola Pashitch, who is expected to be the next Prime Minister of Serbia, has had a very exciting public career. Twenty-five years have passed since as Leader of the Opposition in the Skupshtina he denounced King Milan's action in making a secret military treaty with Austria. Together with his political associates, he was promptly tried by court-martial and sentenced to death, but he managed to effect his escape from prison and fly the country. When he was able to return Pashitch again took up an active part in the political development of Serbia, and has been for recognised chief of the Radical Party and several times Premier. Always bitterly opposed to Austrian pretensions, he has striven to promote the unity of all the Balkan States, and if down to the present his efforts have met with little success, he is far from being discouraged. During the present crisis his advice has been eagerly sought by all political parties.



**M. NICOLA PASHITCH,**  
Servian Agitator and Politician.

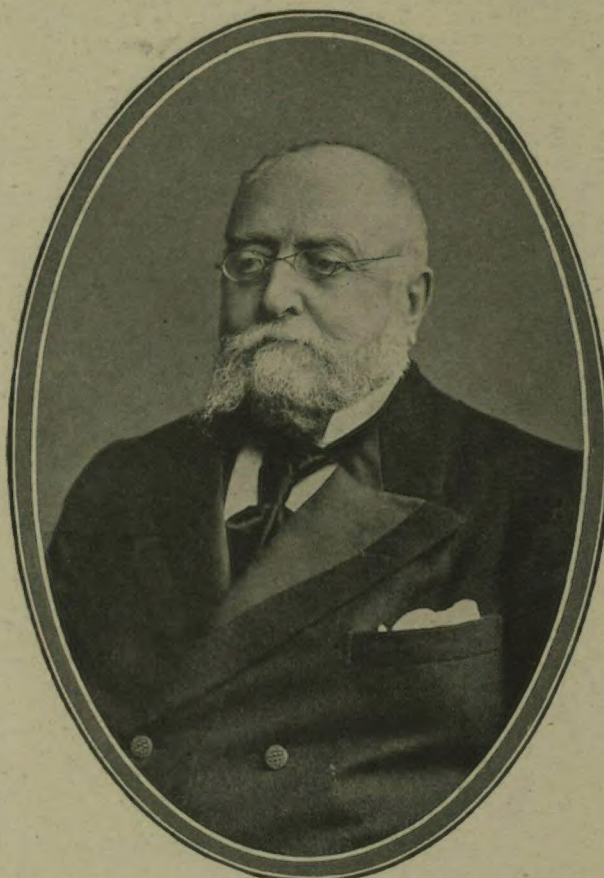
ment of Serbia, and has been for recognised chief of the Radical Party and several times Premier. Always bitterly opposed to Austrian pretensions, he has striven to promote the unity of all the Balkan States, and if down to the present his efforts have met with little success, he is far from being discouraged. During the present crisis his advice has been eagerly sought by all political parties.



*Photo, Elliott and Fry.*  
**LORD FITZMAURICE,**  
New Cabinet Minister.

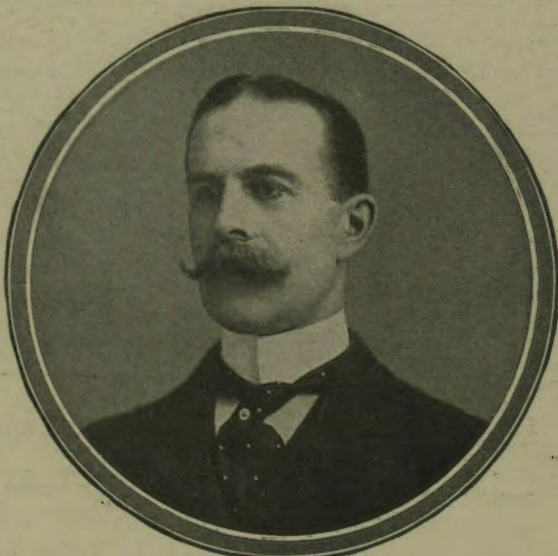
### PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.

By the death of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff the country has lost one of its most distinguished diplomats. Born at Malta seventy-eight years ago and educated at Rugby and on the Continent, he entered the Foreign Office in 1849 and left London a year later to become an Attaché at Florence. After eight years' service there, young Mr. Drummond Wolff was appointed



**THE LATE SIR HENRY DRUMMOND WOLFF,**  
Distinguished Diplomatist.

secretary to the Earl of Malmesbury and Sir E. Bulwer Lytton in turn. Later, he became Commissioner of the Ionian Islands and received his knighthood; in 1874 he was elected Conservative Member for Christchurch. Sir Henry helped to draw up a constitution for Eastern Roumelia, and in 1880 became a member of the well-known Fourth Party. In 1885 he was sworn of the Privy Council, and was sent to Constantinople on a delicate political mission, which he went far to accomplish. Three years later he was appointed British Minister



**THE EARL OF CREWE,**  
New Lord Privy Seal.

to Persia, a difficult post he was eminently qualified to fill. He proceeded from there to Roumania, and from

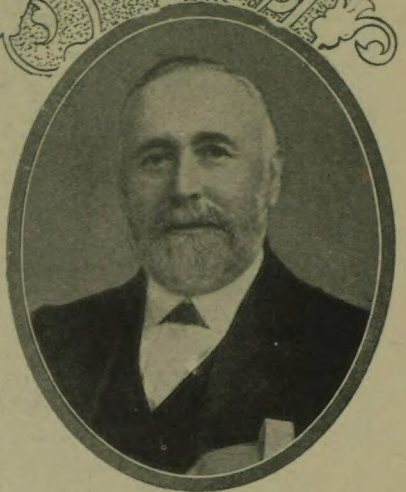
Roumania to Madrid, where he spent nine years. Sir Henry retired from the Diplomatic Service in 1900, having reached the age-limit. He married, in 1852, Adeline, daughter of the late Sholto Douglas, who survives him.

The new Cabinet Minister, who enters the inner circle of the Government as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, will, in spite of his new office, continue to act as representative of the Foreign Office in the Upper House. At the moment of his transference Lord Fitzmaurice was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He is brother of Lord Lansdowne. He first entered the House of Commons in 1868.

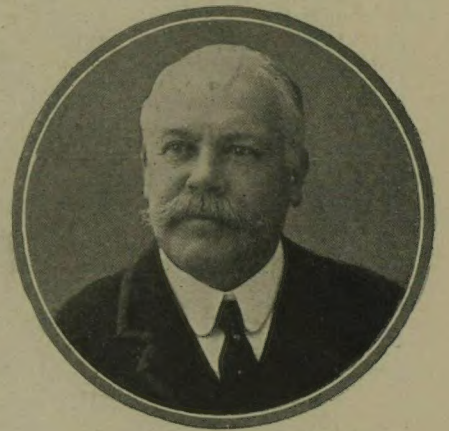
Lord Pirrie, whom King Edward has created a Knight of St. Patrick, is the first Baron of a creation that is two years old, and the chairman of the great shipbuilding and engineering establishment of Messrs. Harland and Wolff, in Belfast. Born in Quebec in 1847, and educated at the Belfast Royal Academic Institution, Lord Pirrie is to-day a Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of the City of Belfast, and he has been High Sheriff of County Antrim and of County Down. In 1897 he was sworn of the Privy Council, and one year later became the first honorary freeman of the City of Belfast.

Sir Gerard Augustus Lowther, who has been receiving so many ovations from the Turk, was recently promoted to the Embassy at Constantinople from the Legation at Tangier. Sir Gerard is now in his fifty-first year. He was educated at Harrow, and entered the Diplomatic Service in 1879. This is not his first visit to Constantinople in a diplomatic capacity, and the wonderful city on the Golden Horn is no more than one of the dozen capitals in which during the past thirty years he has served British diplomacy. They say that an appointment to Morocco is safe to-day to be followed by promotion to one of the best posts in the Diplomatic Service; and it will be remembered that Sir Gerard's predecessor, Sir Arthur Nicholson, went from Tangier to Madrid, and from Madrid to St. Petersburg. Lady Lowther is the daughter of Mr. Atherton Blight, of Philadelphia, U.S.A., and a very popular hostess, who will hardly fail to maintain the great reputation of the British Embassy in the Turkish capital.

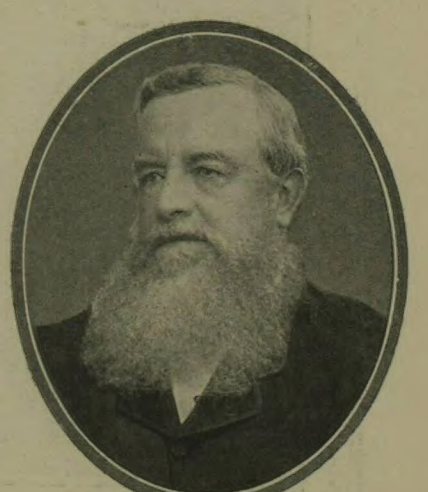
The Marquess of Ripon, who has resigned the office of Lord Privy Seal on account of advanced age, is now about to celebrate his eighty-first birthday. Son of Viscount Goderich, who was Prime Minister of England in 1827, and was created first Earl of Ripon, the present Marquess succeeded his father in the peerage nearly fifty years ago, and was raised to the Marquessate in 1871. He has been an Under-Secretary for War, Lord President of the Council, Viceroy of India, First Lord of the Admiralty, and leader of his party in the Lords. It will be remembered that when the vexed question of Home



*Photo, Elliott and Fry.*  
**LORD PIRRIE,**  
New Knight of St. Patrick.



*Photo, Russell.*  
**SIR GERARD AUGUSTUS LOWTHER,**  
British Ambassador at Constantinople.



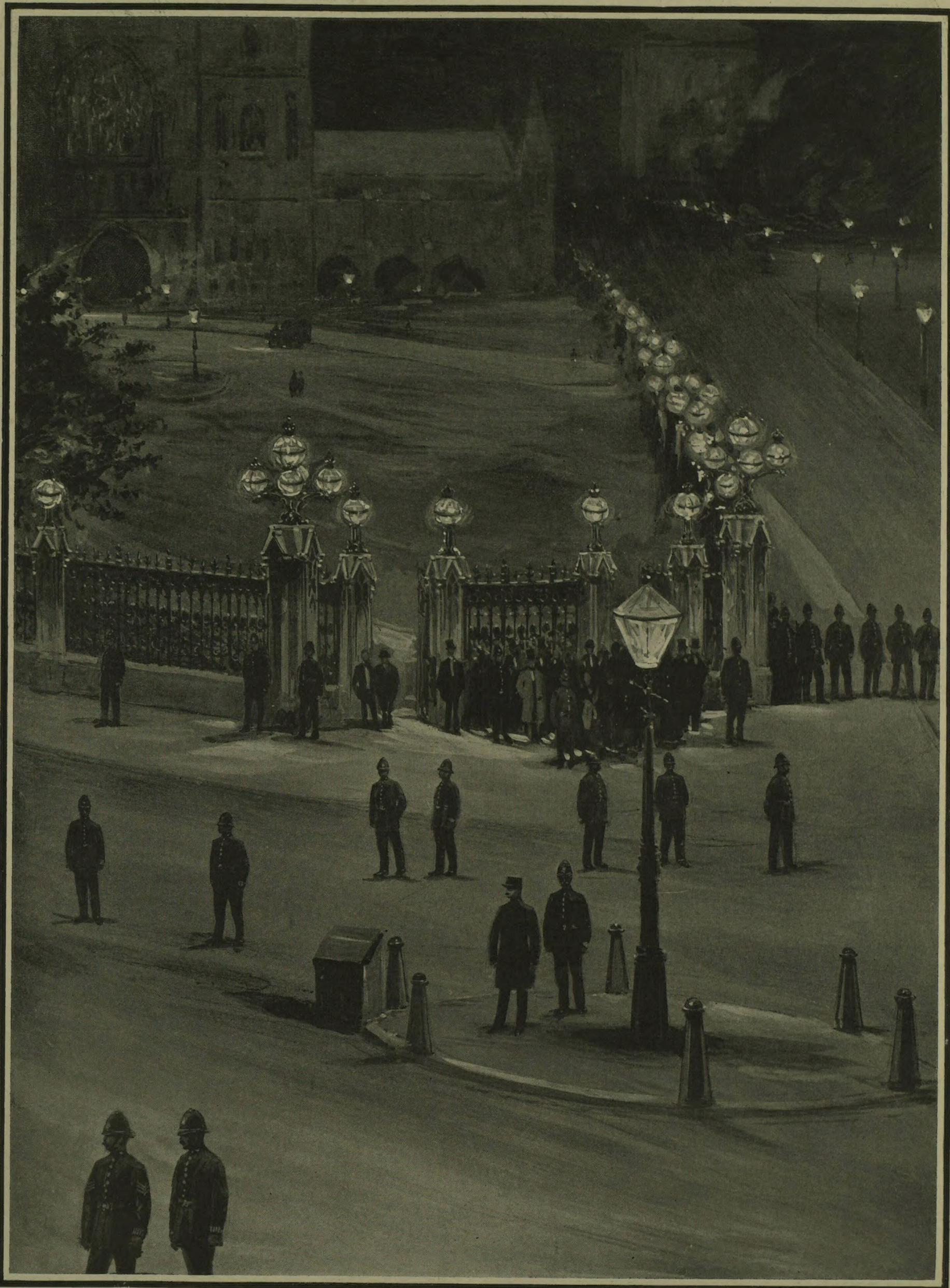
*Photo, Russell.*  
**THE MARQUESS OF RIPON,**  
Who has Resigned the Office of Lord Privy Seal.

[Continued overleaf.]



# ISOLATED! PARLIAMENT GUARDED BY FIVE THOUSAND POLICE.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



GUARDING AGAINST THE "RUSH" OF THE SUFFRAGETTES AND THE UNEMPLOYED: THE SCENE OF DESOLATION  
OUTSIDE THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT ON TUESDAY NIGHT.

The threat of the Suffragettes to "rush" the House of Commons, and the fear of a big demonstration by the unemployed, caused remarkable precautions to be taken on Tuesday to guard the Houses of Parliament and the approaches to them. At least 5000 police were on duty during the day. At six in the evening the crowd was moved from the vicinity of the Houses, and half an hour later all vehicular traffic was diverted from the area. Thus Parliament was isolated.





Photo. Thiele.

#### THE MAN WHO HAS BROUGHT THE SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP TO ENGLAND: ERNEST BARRY.

On Monday of this week, Ernest Barry, sculling against George Towns from Putney to Mortlake, brought the professional sculling championship back to England after ten years. He also covered the course faster than any other man has done, finishing in 21 min. 12 2-5 sec.

back as 1883, and was Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen in 1886. At present he is Colonial Secretary, Leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Lords, and Lord Privy Seal. He has been twice married: the present Countess of Crewe, to whom he was wedded in 1899, is the youngest daughter of Lord Rosebery.

#### Royal Movements.

King Edward brought his stay at Balmoral Castle to a close on Saturday morning last, when, accompanied by Viscount Morley, Minister-in-Attendance, he left Scotland for London. On Sunday, his Majesty, after attending divine service in the Private Chapel, received in audience M. Izvolsky, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Premier, and Sir Edward Grey. In the evening his Majesty gave a dinner-party in honour of the Russian Minister. The Prince of Wales, who had arrived from Gordon Castle in the morning, and had entertained the Russian Foreign Minister and the Russian Ambassador at luncheon, was present, together with nearly all the members of the Cabinet. On Monday King Edward held an Investiture, at which the honour of knighthood was conferred upon Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman, Commanding the Home Fleet; Mr. Edward Norman Baker, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and Mr. William Haggard, British Minister at Rio de Janeiro. The

Rule split the Liberal Party in 1886 Lord Ripon was one of the few prominent statesmen who remained loyal to Mr. Gladstone. He was born at 10, Downing Street, and has had nearly sixty years of public life. The heir to the title is Earl de Grey, who is more interested in sport and music than in politics, and is or has been for many years the finest game shot in the country.

Robert Offley Ashburton Crewe-Milnes, first Earl of Crewe and second Baron Houghton of Great Houghton in Yorks, is the son of the late Monckton Milnes, who was raised to the Peerage. Born fifty years ago, and educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, he served Lord Granville as assistant private secretary as far

Prince and Princess of Wales lunched with his Majesty, and then left on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury. On Tuesday King Edward left for Newmarket.

#### Near Eastern Crisis.

(See Supplement)

The great danger that was to be apprehended when the Emperor of Austria and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria

The Near Eastern crisis is with us yet, but the outlook is more peaceful than it was a week ago.



Photo. Sparrow.

#### MORE ORNAMENTAL THAN USEFUL: THE TURKISH FLEET AT ANCHOR IN THE GOLDEN HORN.

It cannot be said that the Turkish Navy would prove particularly useful in a great crisis, although an attempt to reorganise the fleet has taken place of recent years. A number of old ironclads in the navy are of no fighting value. The crews for these vessels are raised by conscription and by voluntary enlistment. Nominally the navy has rather over a thousand officers of all ranks, and about 30,000 seamen and 9000 marines.



#### "THE WEAKEST SPOT IN THE TURKISH ARMY": ONE OF ITS VERY OLD OFFICERS.

Turkish infantry are often badly clothed, and, according to European ideas, show little smartness. They possess, however, remarkable powers of endurance, and are amongst the best fighters in the world. It is said that one of the great weaknesses of the Turkish Army are the officers, many of whom are so old that they are past their work. The Turkish Lieutenant whose portrait is here given is sixty-eight.



#### RAGGED GUARDIANS OF THE FRONTIER: TURKISH INFANTRY SENTRIES.

laid violent hands on the Treaty of Berlin, and seemingly challenged Europe to take exception to their action, arose from the pretext given to other Powers, great and

small, to alter the map of Europe in accordance with their special ambitions. It was rumoured that Russia would demand the right to the Passage of the Dardanelles, it was known that Crete would seek union with Greece, nor could it be forgotten in responsible quarters that Montenegro has no occasion to love Austria, and chafes under the limitation imposed upon her by her powerful neighbour in dealing with her own territory in the neighbourhood of Antivari. It was stated, too, that Italy was hand-in-glove with Austria and Germany, in return for certain concessions not communicated to the Italian public, and that the path to a Conference might be strewn



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

#### THE WINNER OF THE SECOND MARATHON RACE FROM WINDSOR TO THE STADIUM: HENRI SIRET, OF FRANCE.

Siret, the young Frenchman, won the Marathon race the other day by completing the course in 2 hr. 37 min. 23 sec., time that was seventeen minutes better than Dorando's and nearly eighteen minutes better than Hayes'.

with so many dangers to European peace that no responsible diplomacy could venture upon it. For some few days there was imminent danger of a declaration of war upon Austria by Serbia, but with Austrian monitors within striking distance of the unprotected Servian capital, and completed military arrangements by which 100,000 Austrian soldiers could have been poured over the Servian frontier within forty-eight hours, it was impossible to avoid wiser counsels, and at the time of writing the Skupshtina has been content to pass a resolution of some importance and vote an extraordinary credit of 16,000,000 francs to the Ministry of War. Sir Edward Grey, a Foreign Minister of whom all political parties in this country have reason to be proud, has laid down the British position in clear, dignified, and comprehensive terms. This country declines to recognise any alteration in the Treaty of Berlin without the consent of the other contracting parties. M. Izvolsky has visited London and conferred at length with Sir Edward Grey, and it is understood that the Cabinets of Great Britain, France, and Russia are in complete accord, and that the Italian Ministry will probably come into line with them. The season is another powerful factor in the interests of peace. War in the Balkans will become impossible in another month, when the snow will lie deep upon most disputed territory.



Photo. Kain muth.

#### SERVIA'S PROTEST AGAINST AUSTRIA'S ANNEXATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA: THE DEMONSTRATION BEFORE THE STATUE OF PRINCE MICHAEL.

The demonstration illustrated occurred on October 6, and those taking part in it expressed their discontent with the conduct of the Servian Government, and declared that Servia ought to go to war with Austria.

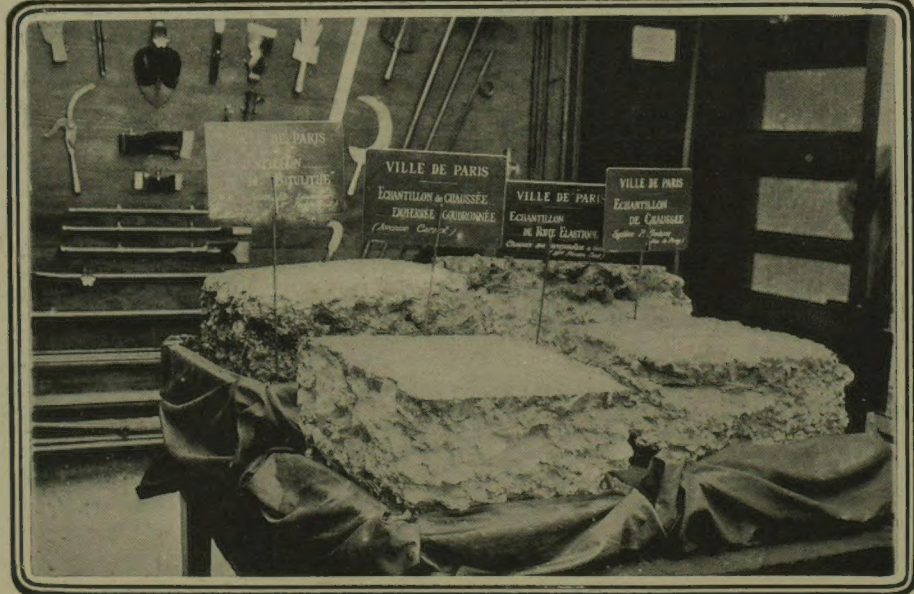


Photo. Branger.

#### ROAD-SURFACES ON SHOW: A REMARKABLE EXHIBITION IN PARIS IN CONNECTION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL ROAD CONGRESS.

With the question of the dust raised by motor-cars and the bad surfaces of roads so much in evidence, it is particularly interesting to note that France is holding an exhibition in which samples of road-surfaces figure.



## A SACRED CITY NONE BUT MAHOMEDANS MAY ENTER.

PHOTOGRAPH BY M. GÉRAIS-COURTELEMONT.



IN THE FORBIDDEN CITY OF MEDINA: THE MAIN STREET LEADING TO THE TOMB OF THE PROPHET.

As we remarked in our last issue, Medina is second only to Mecca in sanctity, and none but Mahomedans may enter it. Nevertheless, the barrier has been broken on several occasions, notably by Burckhardt and by Sir Richard Burton. It is to Medina that the Sacred Railway from Damascus has been built; and the city is becoming so up-to-date that the Mosque which contains the Prophet's tomb is lit by electricity.



## ART &amp; MUSIC AND THE DRAMA



MISS MARY MOORE, WHO IS PLAYING THE COUNTESS OF EPPING IN "LADY EPPING'S LAWSUIT."

Sir Charles Wyndham is not appearing at the Criterion with Miss Mary Moore, as he is playing Bellamy in "Bellamy the Magnificent."

Photo, Dover Street Studios.



The first professional actress in England, named Margaret Hughes or Ann Marshall.

appeared as Desdemona in Hilgred's company at the Old Vic Theatre in Drury Lane about 1660.



MRS. TERESA CARREÑO, WHO HAS BEEN PLAYING IN LONDON AND AT THE SHEFFIELD FESTIVAL.

Mme. Carreño's interpretation of Tchaikowsky's Pianoforte Concerto was received with remarkable enthusiasm.

Photo, Bicher.

## ART NOTES.

THE Paris of painting is alive with two names. The exhibitions of the work of El Greco and Monticelli are putting, as far as anything can put it, the spirit of correction upon the younger school of artists. Both El Greco and Monticelli are, in their various ways, well fitted to speak from the professorial chair of the past, inasmuch as they are both modern (as we understand the word) in spirit and execution. Paris would pay no attention to the laborious example of the average old master; but El Greco's style, embodying an extraordinary power of selection and disregard of many of the rules and regulations of academical art, makes a commanding appeal; while the turbulent impressionism of Monticelli gains each year a greater influence. But while these two great masters will encourage and confirm the modern student in the practice of a technique

proper to the progress of the art, it seems unlikely that the greater lesson will be heard. France, having at present small regard for beauty, will admire and copy El Greco and Monticelli for the revolutionary methods of their work rather than for its loveliness.



Photo, Dover Street Studios.

"THE HON'BLE PHIL," AT THE HICKS: MR. G. P. HUNTLEY AS THE HON'BLE PHIL GIFFARD, WITH HIS DCG PINGO.

El Greco, as Domenico Theotocopuli was called in Spain and Italy, was born in Crete, about the year 1548; studied Tintoretto, whose divine vigour his own resembles, in Venice; practised in Toledo; was a fighter with words, and, like Monticelli, was given the name of madman. Both, indeed, were painters of a high temper, a strained nerve, a frantic enthusiasm, and unruly splendours. Yet they were masters of their own magnificent wilderness of talent. We see to-day how much was meant by the very disorderliness of their methods, and we set about to mimic them.

If El Greco and Monticelli are the masters of the mo-

Monticelli, too, practised his art clad in the painting robes of Italy. El Greco had come straight from Tintoretto's Venice to Toledo to paint like Tintoretto; and Monticelli, who was born in Marseilles in 1824, put on a costume of sixteenth-century Venetian velvet, and believed he worked in the time and by the inspiration of Titian and his fellows. E. M.



Photo, Bassano.

MISS DENISE ORME, WHO PLAYS THE VIOLIN IN "THE HON'BLE PHIL," AND ACTS THE PART OF MARIE.

ment in Paris, what of their situation and fame amongst ourselves? It must be admitted that both painters have suffered some neglect, although both have found earnest admirers and collectors in this country. In the National Gallery, El Greco is represented by characteristic though unimportant canvases; elsewhere in England he is rarely seen. Not long ago, an unusually fine example was offered to the National Gallery of Ireland; but Ireland at the moment seems to have borrowed the darkened spectacles of English connoisseurship, and the picture was refused, only to be snapped up by an authoritative foreign expert.

El Greco is at the moment almost as interesting from the buyer's point of view as from the student's. That England will be among the purchasers of his work is certain, if for no other reason than that he is daily becoming more precious in the markets. As Franz Hals comes to us when Franz Hals is at a premium, so, one supposes, will El Greco. A short while



SOCIETY ON THE STAGE: SHOOTING IN THE HOME COVERTS, IN "THE MARRIAGES OF MAYFAIR," AT DRURY LANE.

Society is shown not only marrying and giving in marriage in the new Drury Lane drama, but engaged in various other occupations. The scenes of the play include, for instance, Rumpelmayer's and Deermminster Chase, in the former of which the "Smart Set" are seen at tea, and in the latter of which they are seen assisting at the welcome given to the new Marquess by his tenants.

## MUSIC.

THE prospectus for the forthcoming season of Grand Opera in New York has reached London, and those subscribers to our one and only Opera-

house who are a little tired of the repertory there, may be inclined to look with envy upon a programme that includes nearly a dozen modern works not yet heard in England. To make matters better for our cousins, the American subscribers know that these novelties will not merely be promised; they will be performed. Londoners may hold that our own Grand Opera Syndicate, which, we believe, paid its fortunate shareholders 17½ per cent. this year, might have offered two or three novelties between the end of April and the beginning of August. At the same time, it is very easy to form hasty conclusions. Before the Metropolitan Opera-house opens its doors the subscriptions in the hands of the management amount to more than the whole average season's takings of our Opera-house, the prices of admission are still higher than ours, and the men at the head of affairs add to boundless wealth the determination to have the very best at any cost. Then, again, the American opera-goers as a class extend far more patronage to novelties than we do. The production of an opera by an untied writer at Covent Garden is accepted by most of the patrons of the house as a signal to stay away. It is interesting to note that the Metropolitan programme includes "Parsifal," under the direction of Gustav Mahler.



Photo, Dupont.

M. YSAÏE, THE GREAT BELGIAN VIOLINIST, WHO IS TO PLAY AT THE QUEEN'S HALL TO-DAY (SATURDAY).

Miss Ellen Beck, who sang at the Grieg Memorial Concert, gave a vocal recital at the Aeolian Hall on Saturday afternoon. She is one of Denmark's Court singers, and an artist by training rather than by temperament. Miss Beck brings to the singing of each song a fine voice and a well-considered method. She gives one the impression of having considered every phrase and every nuance, and her delivery is marked with perfect confidence. But the singer of the highest class, singers like Mmes. Gerhardt, Culp, and Koenen, have a certain measure of spontaneity in their singing that Miss Ellen Beck lacks. They know, and she has yet to learn, that the highest art conceals art.

Photo, Illustrations Bureau.



BEAUTIFUL STUDIES OF THE HEROINES OF FAMOUS MODERN NOVELS.

DRAWN BY "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" SPECIAL ARTIST, G. C. WILMSHURST.



NO. VIII.: LUCY MANETTE IN "A TALE OF TWO CITIES."



## AT THE SIGN

## OF ST. PAUL'S



THE NORTH WEST PASSAGE 1852 : CAPT. JOHN ROSS ABANDONS HIS SHIP.

ANDREW LANG ON  
AND A

I DO not know in what terms the publishers and the *Times* Book Club have settled their ancient feud; and Mr. Murray and

ADRIENNE DE NOAILLES, MARQUISE DE  
LAFAYETTE.

After a miniature in the possession of the family, published in Mr. M. MacDermot Crawford's "The Wife of Lafayette." The book is something of a defence of this celebrated woman, who lived in the last days of Royal France, when the majority of the frequenters of the Salons of Versailles were nothing better than spendthrifts and intriguers.

Reproduced by permission of the publisher, Mr. Eveleigh Nash.

TOPICS OF THE MOMENT;  
"WITCH."

dogs of my acquaintance recently cheived a leveret round a garden wherein I was loafing. They had "no nose," only

speed of foot, and lost the leveret, when a strange thing happened. An Aberdeenshire terrier, a total stranger, issued from the drawing-room, and nosed out the hare. Whence he came is unknown to all. His power of tracking by scent led the other dogs to the young hare, and they were just about to seize her, when I, from an injudicious sense of pity, shoed them away. The leveret escaped, but I was blamed, for the leveret was instantly recognised as the new witch, a young witch, Elspeth MacFadyen, who is the successor of the old witch, now gone to her own place. Opinion varies as to who the mysterious terrier may have been—perhaps some active young minister. The terrier has never again been seen by man.

In the region to which I allude, hares have a strange way of entering houses and making themselves at home in the rooms. Manifestly, no common hares would do this; they must be were-hares, successors of the were-wolves, now extinct in our islands.

Lately, I read, in a weekly journal, a strange story, professing to be from a book by Mr. George Russell, about Sackville Maine, who tried to extract a volume of Dugdale's "Monasticon" from a bookshelf, and thereby opened the door of a closet where the housemaid kept her broom. The narrator, in the weekly paper, left the impression that he took Sackville Maine for some eminent person in a past generation. But he really occurs in Thackeray's "Book of Snobs," chapter XLIII.; and his club, which he displayed to his women-folk, was the Sarcophagus. There is a club, of which Thackeray was a member, where a door-handle grows out of the back of a folio.



HENRY IRVING AS CHARLES I.

This painting, which is the property of Mr. Russell Cotes, appears in Mr. Austin Brereton's "Life of Henry Irving." It is interesting to note the likeness between this painting and the portrait of Mr. H. B. Irving, who is now playing certain of his father's famous parts, which appeared in this Journal last week.

Reproduced by permission of the publishers, Messrs. Longmans.

we learn, was pushing her bicycle up a hill, when a stoat flew at her, intending to devour her. She knocked him down, and kicked him, but he came on, as resolute as Marshal Ney when, with thirty men, he beat off several thousand Russians. The Comte de Ségur tells the story, and I never saw it contradicted.

The young lady, having attained the top of the hill, mounted her bicycle and fled, still pursued by the stoat. Her pace was the better; but, in a village, the stoat attacked a small boy of four, and bit his finger badly. His mother picked up the child, and floored the stoat; but he pursued her into her house, where, having no way of retreat, he was overpowered by numbers, and died gloriously. He was an unusually large, as well as a very ambitious, stoat.

I conceive that I have been the means of saving the life of a witch. It was in a Celtic region, where the leading witch, an elderly woman, recently fell lame, and then died, after a hare had been wounded, but escaped. As everyone knows, hares are often witches in disguise; a distant relation of my own, an Archbishop of St. Andrews, had his familiar spirit in the shape of a hare.

This was about 1585, but the belief is still vivacious. It was not in my mind when three little



MR. F. MARION CRAWFORD, WHO HAS WRITTEN A SEQUEL TO "SOPRANO" AND "PRIMA DONNA."

Mr. Crawford's new novel, "The Diva's Ruby," has just been published. It is a sequel to the author's well-known works "Soprano" and "Prima Donna."



MR. KENNETH GRAHAME, AUTHOR OF "THE WIND IN THE WILLOWS."

Mr. Kenneth Grahame will be remembered by the reading public as the author of "The Golden Age," "Dream Days," and several other works.



## "YE SHALL DWELL IN BOOTHS SEVEN DAYS."

DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE SUCCAH OUTSIDE BEVIS MARKS SYNAGOGUE: CELEBRATING THE FEAST OF TABERNACLES.

On Saturday of last week began the celebration of the Feast of Tabernacles, the harvest festival of the Jews. Outside the synagogues were set up succahs—small huts, lightly built and hung with branches and fruit—designed to typify the booths of the command: "Ye shall dwell in booths seven days.... That your generations may know that I made the children of Israel to dwell in booths when I brought them out of the land of Egypt." The more orthodox Jews still look upon the succah as their dwelling-place during the seven days of the feast, and some even erect succahs in their gardens; but the practice of eating and sleeping in them is falling into disuse. The huts must, of course, be built according to well-defined rules: they must be open, in some degree at least, to the wind and the rain, and their roofs are, in consequence, slight, consisting usually of the branches of trees, placed across rafters from which hang fruit. The festival is the most joyous of the Jewish year.



## THE PROGRESS OF THE SWANSEA HARBOUR TRUST.

IN the conditions which make for the commercial development of the maritime supremacy of the United Kingdom, the Swansea Harbour Trust is playing a notable part. This is made manifest not only by the fact that the trustees commissioned the new King's Dock to give the city a larger quay-space than any other dock in the United Kingdom, but that, impressed with the need of taking advantage of the recent growth of trade, they are inducing the contractors, by handsome bonuses, to complete the work greatly within the period originally named.

To those who are constantly hearing the pessimists bewailing our dwindling trade, this must in itself be reassuring. How reassuring may be judged when it is stated that, in the face of admitted trade decrease, the Swansea Harbour Trust showed an increase of 72,000 tons for the last month when compared with the corresponding month of last year. This record, however, merely maintains the constant progress which has been noted in the history of the port since 1814, when the river was floated and the first dock projected. This was the North Dock, which was finished in 1851. Its water area, with its basins, is fourteen acres, and the length of its quays 5500 feet.

Other works followed apace, but important as these measures were, they in no way met the gratifying conditions of the development of the port, to say nothing of making provision for the future. No one needs telling to-day that in many ways the most notable movement in connection with ship-building is in the size of the vessels, and that a length which only, comparatively, a short time ago would have seemed impossible, is now regarded as quite ordinary. It is especially to meet the requirements of this latest class of ship that the new dock is being constructed. It is situated on the foreshore, to the east of the existing entrance.



SWANSEA'S NEW FISHING INDUSTRY: A TYPICAL VIEW.  
TAKEN IN AUGUST OF THIS YEAR.

dawning of the day foretold by the late Lord Swansea when that city shall become the ocean port of England. In the meantime, its trade is remarkable. This is due to the fact that more steam-ship lines run to and from Swansea than in any other port in the Bristol Channel. The shipments of patent fuel alone last year were over 679,000 tons, thus placing Swansea in the lead for that material, as it is the chief port for the tin-plate industry, of which last year's shipments reached a total of 348,240 tons. Already one of the chief patent-fuel manufacturers has taken 16,000 square yards of land, with 600 feet of quay frontage, for new fuel works. There is probably no district in which fuel can be obtained more cheaply than in Swansea, while the surrounding country is rich in everything which can bring prosperity to a port. It has been called "the metallurgical metropolis of Great Britain," and the value of its imports and exports is enormous. Behind the town is a coalfield, which is only now being developed with anything like vigour, and careful examiners have estimated that it will yield abundant fuel for some hundreds of years. Anthracite coal, too, in which the neighbourhood abounds, is a form of fuel which is becoming more valuable every year. This is a trade which will inevitably develop and bring increased tonnage to the docks. Besides dealing with coal and patent fuel, iron and tin-plate, the Swansea docks deal extensively with copper and other metals, as well as their ores; the building trade, embracing timber, bricks, limestone, fire-bricks, and fire-clay; the chemical trade, which includes a large number of articles; the agricultural or vegetable produce trade for food, chiefly grain and sugar, of which the imports of the former alone reached a total of 100,000 tons last year; and the agricultural, vegetable, and animal produce trade for manufacturing purposes, which



THE GREAT KING'S DOCK LOCK: THE GATES UNDER CONSTRUCTION.



THE SS. "QUARRYDENE" (2883 TONS GROSS), DISCHARGING 173,500 BUSHELS OF MAIZE FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

There, a water-tight enclosure of some four hundred acres has been formed, and within this the dock works are now being rapidly completed. The entrance lock will be 875 feet long, and 90 feet wide, and there will be a depth of 40 feet of water at high-water spring tides, and 32 feet at high-water neap tides, thus enabling the largest vessels likely to be built to enter at any time. The area of the dock itself is about sixty-eight acres, and its length of quays is 13,550 feet, so that it will contain the greatest amount of berthing accommodation in the United Kingdom. It is thus, in point of size, larger than the combined areas of the other three older docks.

The combined area of the four docks will enable the great tonnage dealt with in the port to be handled with increased ease and allow for its natural development until the



THE GENERAL OFFICES OF THE SWANSEA HARBOUR TRUST.

includes oil, tallow, wool, dye-woods, bark, etc. The fishing industry, too, is rapidly developing, trawlers being attracted to the port by the cheapness of fuel and the efficiency of the railway service. To meet the demand, the Harbour Trust has now taken the fishing-wharves under its own control, and is doubling the accommodation, for every year of late there has been an increase in the trade, and this will no doubt continue.

In short, the Swansea Harbour Trust has seen its obligations, and has met them in a way worthy of its traditions, for the new dock, the financing of which has been undertaken by the banking-house of Messrs. Frederick J. Benson and Co., when completed, will have cost over two millions sterling, whilst the total amount that has been expended by the Swansea Harbour Trust exceeds £3,300,000.



# PEACEFUL SUPPORTERS OF THE SULTAN: A BRITISH FLEET IN TURKISH WATERS.

DRAWN BY NORMAN WILKINSON.



THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET, PART OF WHICH HAS SAILED TO THE AEGEAN SEA UNDER SEALED ORDERS.

Certain vessels of the British Mediterranean Fleet sailed from Malta under sealed orders last week, and it is understood that they have been sent to the Aegean Sea to watch events, and to show that Great Britain is supporting Turkey in the present crisis. The "Prince of Wales" and the "Glory," with the cruisers "Suffolk" and "Diana" and the torpedo-boat destroyers "Angler" and "Banshee," were the first to leave Malta, under the command of Prince Louis of Battenberg. Two vessels of the Third Cruiser Squadron were not available at the moment, as the "Bacchante" was on her way home to

exchange the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir H. D. Barry for that of Rear-Admiral Sir H. Jackson, and the "Aboukir" had left for Venice with orders to place herself at the convenience of the Duke of Connaught. In the centre of our illustration is the battle-ship "Prince of Wales," along the top are (from left to right) the battle-ships "Ocean," "Goliath," "Glory," "Queen," and "Canopus"; on the left (reading downwards) are the "Lancaster" and "Suffolk," of the Third Cruiser Squadron, and the attached ship "Hussar." On the right side (reading downwards) are the cruisers "Minerva," "Diana," "Philomel," and "Barham."



# FANCY'S IMAGES: ARTHUR RACKHAM'S "A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM"

SOME OF THE PICTURES ON SHOW AT THE LEICESTER GALLERIES.



1. "SOME WAR WITH RERE MICE FOR THEIR LEATHERN WINGS—"

2. —TO MAKE MY SMALL ELVES COATS."

3. "WHAT ANGEL WAKES ME FROM MY FLOWERY BED?"

Reproduced by permission of Mr. William Heinemann, who will shortly publish the volume containing forty of Mr. Rackham's drawings in colour.



# THE SCRAMBLE IN THE NEAR EAST



THE SCENE OF THE CONSULTATION BETWEEN THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR AND TEWFIK PASHA: THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE AT THERAPIA.



ABDUL HAMID'S LIFE-GUARDS, THE CORPS D'ÉLITE OF THE TURKISH ARMY: STANDARD-BEARERS OF THE SULTAN OF TURKEY'S BODYGUARD.

By EDWARD DICEY,

AUTHOR OF "BULGARIA, THE PEASANT STATE," ETC.

MY object in writing this article is to indicate the probable changes which the establishment of Constitutional Government throughout the Ottoman Empire has produced and is calculated to produce in the near future between the Turkey of to-day and the States which compose the Balkan Peninsula.

The limits of space must alone preclude the possibility of giving any consecutive narrative of the several histories appertaining to the States in question. All I shall endeavour to do is to mention such salient facts in their past records as elucidate their present attitude towards Turkey in Europe. It was my fortune some dozen years ago to visit the States of the Balkan Peninsula with the view of ascertaining what part they were likely to play in the event—which was then considered a matter of certainty—of the impending collapse of the Ottoman Empire and the consequent expulsion of the Turks from Europe. After my return home, I published a book under the title of "The Peasant State," to which I would refer anyone who desires fuller information on the conditions of the Balkan Peninsula, and especially of Bulgaria. All I need say further on this subject is that during the years which have elapsed between now and then, I have carefully followed the course of events in the Balkan States, and have seen no reason to modify materially the views and opinions expressed in the book to which I allude. It was not the first time I had visited the Balkan Peninsula. In 1869 I passed through Northern Bulgaria on my way to Constantinople, and it may perhaps surprise some of my readers to learn that throughout my journey, after I had crossed the Danube, I found myself in a land where the Commander of the Faithful was not only the Sovereign, but the absolute Lord and Master.

I shall never forget the impression left on my mind when I first heard the Muezzin calling from the top of the minaret "Allah il Allah!" and when I realised that I was in a country where the Crescent was more powerful than the Cross. Somehow that seemed to me an entry into an unknown world, the land of the scimitar, the turban, and the harem. Twenty-five years later, when I returned again to the Balkan States, I found the Cross had replaced the Crescent. On my first visit I made the journey across Bulgaria by the Rustchuk-Varna line, then the only railway in this Turkish province, which was built by British capital, administered by a British board in London, and owned by British shareholders, who, if any of them still survive, have no cause to remember its record with satisfaction. On the occasion of my first journey, I well remember how the roadside platforms of the stations were crowded with Pashas, Beys, and Turkish officers, all strutting about and shoving the Bulgarian peasants aside with a sort of haughty imperturbability characteristic of the Turk in the days of his masterhood. Twenty-five years later, when I made the selfsame journey by the selfsame line—then in the lowest stage of financial decrepitude—the Pashas, the Beys, and the Bimbashis had vanished from sight; but the platforms were still crowded with turbaned

Turks, Turkish women veiled with yashmaks, and with Turkish children by scores. These passengers were surrounded by dilapidated pots and pans, coarse bed-stuffs, and all sorts of sordid household relics. On inquiry, I learnt that these poor Turkish folk were breaking up their homes, selling their lands for anything they could get, and leaving the country where they and their forefathers had lived for centuries, to seek their fortunes in some unknown land, where they could be allowed to worship Allah and his Prophet in accordance with the laws of Islam. Thus, in twenty-five years the followers of the Crescent in Bulgaria have changed places with the followers of the Cross.

The conditions of the States which constitute the Balkan Peninsula are so fundamentally different that it is impossible to come to any general conclusion as to their chances of success or failure in their common effort to emancipate themselves entirely from Turkish ascendancy. Let me take, first of all, the peculiar conditions of Bulgaria, the greatest of the Balkan States, and the one which has just declared its independence.

## BULGARIA.

The whole population of Bulgaria is estimated in round numbers at a little under four millions, and of this the Bulgarians total nearly

Prior, who could speak French and a little English, and impressed me as a very amiable and intelligent man, and one who had the welfare of his people at heart. He had visited foreign countries, and was, or professed to be, much enamoured of constitutional institutions framed in accordance with British ideas of law, justice, and toleration. I assured him of the sympathy entertained towards Bulgaria by the British public. He expressed his gratification at my assurances, expressed his gratitude for the Midlothian campaign, and said everything appropriate to the occasion. But when I was taking my leave he turned to me and exhorted me to bear in mind that there never could be any redress for the wrongs of Bulgaria so long as there was a single Turk left in Europe. I am convinced that in so saying he uttered the then sentiments of the Bulgarian people, taken as a body.

The peculiarity of Bulgaria, as contrasted with the other States of the Balkan Peninsula is the exceptional homogeneity of the country. This homogeneity is due to the fact that Bulgaria is the nearest approach to a Peasant Commonwealth which the world has ever known in modern times. There is not a Bulgarian Slav who is not the owner of a plot of land, upon which he lives and out of which he gets his own livelihood by his own labour. Large landowners are almost unknown. The few men of wealth in the country are mostly of foreign birth or descent: and even they would not be counted as wealthy according to the standard of other European countries. The small landowners, who form the vast majority of the population, are peasant-born and peasant-bred. They are extremely thrifty. They are content with very plain food; they wear the same sheepskin garments from year to year, only turning their coats inside out with the changes of the season. Whole families, even of well-to-do peasants, sleep in the same room, upon mats stretched out on the floor. They live under conditions of dirt and discomfort which no British, or German, or French labourer would tolerate for a week. Yet notwithstanding their disregard of the simplest sanitary arrangements, they grow up singularly strong and healthy. Moreover, they are free from the irritation caused amongst other labourers, overworked if not underpaid, by the spectacle of neighbours living in affluence and ease without any necessity to curtail their expenditure. Rich men are black swans in Bulgaria. I was told by a foreign banker in Sofia, who had traded for many years in the country, that he doubted

greatly whether there were fifty men in all the rural districts who had net incomes of £1000 a year.

Of course, all statements of the kind must be taken as being more or less influenced by personal considerations; but I saw enough of Bulgaria to convince myself of their substantial accuracy during all my travels throughout the then Principality. I never saw outside the towns a gentleman's house, and, if I may be excused the apparent snobbishness of the remark, I might almost add I never met a gentleman. I met, indeed, many men of good manners, who had

[Continued on Page vii. of Supplement.]



SENTRIES ON S'COOLS: THE GUARD BEFORE THE ROYAL PALACE AT SOFIA, THE CAPITAL OF BULGARIA.

The stools enable the sentries to keep their feet comparatively dry in wet weather, but that is not their only purpose. When standing upon them the men on guard are in a more commanding position than they would be otherwise, and can readily pick out individuals in an advancing crowd.—[Photograph supplied by Colonel Massy.]

three millions, while the Mahomedans of the province number only half a million. The Christian Bulgarians all belong to the Orthodox Greek Church. They can hardly be said to be fanatical from a religious point of view, but they are completely under the control of the priesthood; and the one article of their spiritual faith is the moral obligation incumbent upon them, according to the teaching of their spiritual pastors and masters, of driving the Turks out of Europe. I remember paying a visit to a convent of high repute in the neighbourhood of the capital, and having a long conversation with the



# THE POINTS OF CONTACT: ON THE TURCO-BULGARIAN FRONTIER.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY A BRITISH OFFICER.



1. BRITISH-TRAINED TURKISH GENDARMERIE ON THE FRONTIER.

3. TURKISH INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE TURCO-BULGARIAN FRONTIER: GENERAL HAMDI PASHA.

5. TURKISH GENDARMERIE AND ARMED TURKISH VILLAGERS.

7. ACTIVE ON THE FRONTIER: A TURKISH CAVALRY SCOUT.

2. TURKISH REGULARS GUARDING THE FRONTIER.

4. ONE OF THE GUARDS THAT ARE STATIONED ALONG THE FRONTIER AT INTERVALS OF HALF A MILE.

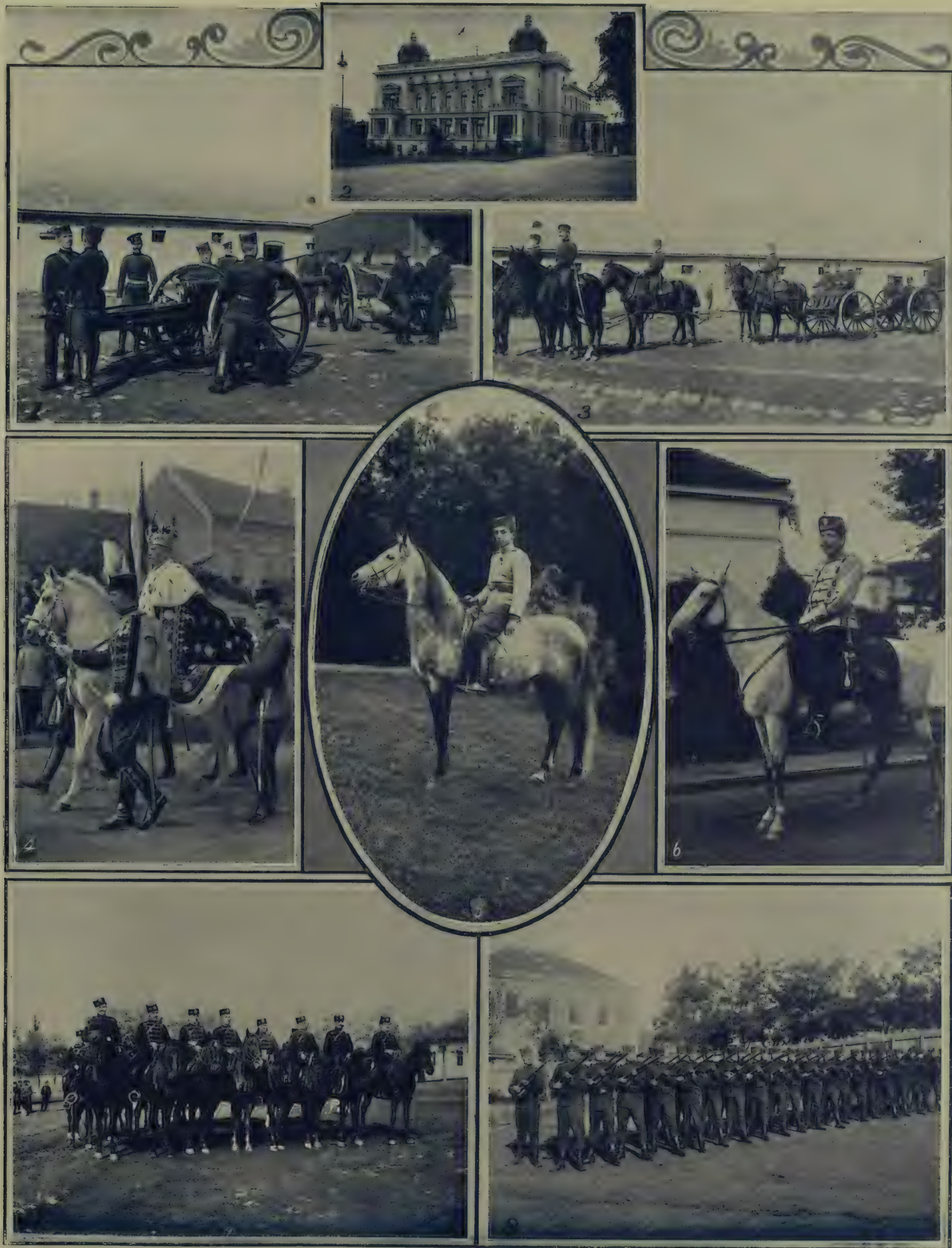
6. THE TURKISH COUNTRY-CARTS THAT ARE COMMANDEERED TO STRENGTHEN THE MILITARY TRANSPORT.

8. THE MEN THE TURKS WATCH: BULGARIAN SOLDIERS AT A FRONTIER POST.

All Moslems must serve in the Turkish Army. Christians are not permitted to do so; but must pay a tax of about six shillings and eightpence a head each year. Compulsory service cannot be enforced in Arabia, and there are difficulties in Tripoli. The districts of Constantinople and Skodra and the Kurdish and Arab tribes of Asia Minor are exempt. In all, about eleven million Moslems out of twenty-five millions can be called upon. At the age of twenty a man becomes liable to serve, and the liability is not at an end until he is forty. The approximate strength of the Army in times of peace is 375,000 men of all arms. The Gendarmerie numbers some 42,000 men, of whom between sixteen and seventeen thousand are mounted.



# SERVIA THE BELLICOSE: KING PETER, HIS WARRIOR SON, AND HIS ARMY.



1. SERVIAN ARTILLERY.  
2. KING PETER'S PALACE.  
3. SERVIAN ARTILLERY.

4. IN THE CROWN THAT HAS PROVED EMBARRASSING TO HIM: KING PETER RIDING THROUGH THE STREETS OF HIS CAPITAL ON THE DAY OF HIS CORONATION.  
5. THE WARLIKE CROWN PRINCE OF SERVIA.

6. A CAPTAIN OF KING PETER'S BODYGUARD.  
7. CAVALRY OF THE SERVIAN ARMY.  
8. INFANTRY OF THE SERVIAN ARMY.

Servia has shown itself most bellicose during the present crisis, but is said to have decided that it would be inadvisable to go to war, especially as the artillery lacks a sufficient quantity of ammunition. The heir to the throne, in particular, has encouraged the warlike attitude of the people, and in a fiery speech the other day said: "I hope in some days that you and I will fight and die for our country. We will hope and believe it." Military service is compulsory in Servia, and liability is from eighteen to fifty years of age. The peace strength of the army is 35,605 officers and men, including the non-combatants, and 1838 gendarmerie.—[PHOTOGRAPHS, EXCEPT NO. 4, BY CHU-SHAW-FLAVIENS; NO. 4 BY BERLINER ILLUSTRATIONS GESELLSCHAFT.]



# THE SCRAMBLE IN THE NEAR EAST: GREAT PERSONALITIES OF THE CRISIS, AND ILLUSTRATIONS BEARING UPON IT.

Drawings by R. CATON WOODVILLE; PHOTOGRAPHS BY PIETZNER, CHUSSEAU-FLAVIENS, T. OUNOFF, AND LANGHANS.



1. ABDUL HAMID II, SULTAN OF TURKEY.  
2. THE ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND OF AUSTRIA, HEIR-PRESUMPTIVE OF THE EMPEROR FRANZ JOSEF.

3. PRINCE BORIS OF BULGARIA, HEIR TO THE BULGARIAN THRONE.  
4. KING PETER OF SERBIA.  
5. PRINCESS DANILO, WIFE OF THE HEIR-APPARENT OF NICHOLAS I. OF MONTENEGRO.

6. PRINCE DANILO OF MONTENEGRO, HEIR-APPARENT OF THE REIGNING PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO.  
7. MEHMET RECHAD EFFENDI, HEIR-APPARENT OF THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

8. HER LORD AND MASTER, AN ALBANIAN WIFE PAYING HOMAGE TO HER HUSBAND.  
9. WOMEN AS PACK-MULES: A MONTENEGRIN COLUMN ON THE MARCH.

10. ALBANIANS FIRING A WARNING BEACON.  
11. NICHOLAS I., REIGNING PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO.  
12. WIFE OF THE REIGNING PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO: PRINCESS NICHOLAS OF MONTENEGRO.

13. IN AN ALBANIAN BAZAAR.  
14. ALBANIANS DEMANDING ARMS AND AMMUNITION AT A SERBIAN HOUSE DURING TROUBLE ON THE TURCO-SERBIAN FRONTIER.

With reference to the drawing of the Montenegrin column on the march, it may be said that when Montenegrins are advancing against an enemy women not only look after the pack-mules and the transport arrangements generally, but themselves do the work of pack-mules. In addition to this they form the Red Cross branch of the army, bringing the wounded in from the front and nursing them. Their strength is greater than that of many men.



## AUSTRIA'S IRON HAND IN HER NEW DOMINION.



AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

Bosnia and Herzegovina, which Austria has claimed as "*dominium imperatoris et regis*," although part of Turkey in Europe, have been under the administration of Austria since the time of the Berlin Treaty.



## A SLY STUDY: THE RULERS WHO TRICKED EUROPE.

DRAWN BY L. SABATTIER.



THE ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE IN THE NEAR EAST: THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND FERDINAND, KING OF BULGARIA.

It is not too much to say that when Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria announced the independence of Bulgaria, and the Emperor of Austria stated that he intended to make Bosnia and Herzegovina his dominion, the two rulers played a trick upon Europe which is not likely to be forgiven them for some time to come. Even before the first rumours of the coups d'état were published, it was remarked that the Emperor received the Prince on his visit to Budapest with sovereign honours.



been sent to foreign schools abroad after they had distinguished themselves in the excellent communal schools which are to be found in every village of Bulgaria. These men were competent to hold their own in any society, but, one and all, they were born of peasant parents, and, as lads, had taken part in farm labour.

If I have made my meaning clear, the existence of a population, all bred and educated in the same way, all imbued with the same traditions, aspirations, and prejudices, confers an enormous potential power on the Government of Bulgaria. When Bulgaria was liberated by Russia there can be no doubt that it was the intention of the Tsar to convert Bulgaria into a Russian province. During the earlier years of the Regency which intervened between the abdication of Prince Alexander and the accession of Prince Ferdinand, Russia was absolutely supreme at Sofia, and by her orders Russian officers were sent from St. Petersburg to undertake the training of the Bulgarian soldiery. Military service was made compulsory on all youths when they attained the age of twenty. The recruits required for any year are drawn by ballot, and those chosen have to serve in the infantry for two years. They are then released from active service; but up to the age of forty-five they remain liable to be recalled to service. The Russians, whatever their object may have been, licked into shape, if I may use the phrase, the rough, unkempt, sturdy peasants who had passed their previous existence in working with the spade and plough.

After the Russians had seen cause to abandon, or at any rate to postpone, the idea of annexing Bulgaria, the system of military training they had introduced was kept in force first by Prince Alexander, who defeated the Serbian armies, and after his virtual deposition, by Prince Ferdinand. I do not think military service will ever be popular permanently in the Peasant State, as the peasantry object to the loss of labour—power which the system inevitably entails, but so long as their national independence is secured the peasants have been and will be found ready to make the sacrifices required for

they are with European politics. He knows the game he has got to play in the interests alike of his adopted country and of his own personal ambitions, and so far he has played his cards with marvellous dexterity.

day—that of “fribble.” I think it is by this name if any Bulgarian had ever understood its significance, they would at this period have described their future Tsar. What was even worse than the reputation of fribbledom was a suspicion, very widely entertained in the early days of his reign, that the Prince at heart looked upon the Bulgarians with contempt. It is not matter, therefore, for wonder if at the outset of his reign Prince Ferdinand should have been regarded by the vast majority of his subjects, and even by his great Minister and champion, Stambouloff, to whom he owed his throne, as a mere puppet-king elected to do their bidding.

It was not my fortune to make Prince Ferdinand's personal acquaintance till he had held his position as Prince of the Peasant State for some seven years. If the accounts given to me of the earlier years of his reign are even approximately true, the Prince must have shown extraordinary energy in correcting the errors which had stood in his way at the outset. He has the rare quality of looking facts in the face; and as soon as he realised that he could only hope to attain the ambition of his life by the support of Russia, he resolved

to sacrifice every other object to secure her support. It was this conviction which led him to throw over Stambouloff in order to gratify the animosity entertained by Russia towards the foremost champion of Bulgarian independence. With the help and support of Russia, Prince Ferdinand thought he could rely on playing a leading part in the impending partition of Turkey, which was then regarded throughout the East as a foregone conclusion. I have reason to believe that he even contemplated the possibility of being nominated by Russia as the successor of the Sultan at Constantinople on the expulsion of the Turks from Europe. This hope has been knocked on the head for the present by the conversion of Turkey into a Constitutional Government. It is, however, still doubtful how far the regeneration of Turkey may prove permanent, and Bulgaria now possesses the signal advantage of being governed by a ruler of high political ability, far exceeding that of any one of the rulers of the other Balkan States.

#### SERVIA.

It may be said with truth that Serbia may claim to be also a Peasant State. Its population is about one half that of Bulgaria. The Servians achieved their independence by their own efforts, and practically expelled the Turks, and owe little compared with Bulgaria to Russian protection. They have also a genuine ancient history of their own, albeit that history is mainly a record of the internecine feuds between the two dominant families of the State, the Karageorgevichs and the Obrenovichs. By birth, by race, and by religion the Servian Slavs are the exact counterparts of the Bulgarian Slavs. The spoken language of the two countries is almost identical, though the pronunciation differs, while in Bulgaria there are a greater number of Turkish words than in Servia. In passing from one country to another, I could never see any change in their outward aspect, except that the fields were not so well cultivated on the west of the frontier town, Nisch, as they were on the eastern side, and that the rare villages seen from the Orient Railway were dirtier and more squalid-looking when you had once entered Servian territory from Bulgarian. From what I could learn, the Serbs are a more pugnacious race than the Bulgars; but their army has never been drilled and organised, and against regular troops they would be absolutely powerless, except in a guerilla warfare,

(Continued on page 542.)



DISCUSSING THE PROBABILITY OF WAR: BULGARIANS IN A FRONTIER VILLAGE.

Prince Ferdinand was only twenty-three when he was called to the throne. He had never been in Bulgaria; he did not know a word of the language; he was a devout Catholic by birth and education, and was more of a Frenchman than a German. These obvious disqualifications were not calculated to endear him to his future subjects. Unlike his predecessor, he was not a man of commanding presence; and though courteous in manner he was not sympathetic. His first acts on arriving at his capital were to surround himself with French courtiers and to form a Court circle out of very unpromising



Photo, Polak.

IN AUSTRIA'S NEW DOMINION: A MAHOMEDAN WOMAN IN BOSNIA.

materials. All Bulgarians who had business to transact with the Prince were required to appear in uniform or Court dress, and forbidden to enter the presence without having been duly introduced by the Court authorities. The Prince took little or no interest in shooting or hunting or outdoor sports. He never drove out without an escort of cavalry; and he had a habit of wearing an amount of jewellery and of employing pungent perfumes, which was deemed unmanly to peasant ideas. At the palace receptions and banquets he always kept beside him an assort-



Photo, Chusseau-Flaviens.

IN KING PETER'S KINGDOM: A SERVIAN WOMAN.

rulers of the other Balkan States.



IN THE NEW KINGDOM: A BULGARIAN PEASANT GIRL.

its attainment. The raw material of the Bulgarian army is magnificent. I have never seen finer troops from a physical point of view. They can march long distances without apparent fatigue, and they have the credit of standing firm under fire. But whether they would prove as successful, as the Turkish soldiery have shown themselves to be, in making rapid charges is a matter about which, speaking personally, I have my doubts. Still the bare fact that Bulgaria can, at a short notice, place upon the field an army of a hundred thousand men, composed of well-trained soldiers of powerful physique, amenable to discipline, all of the same race and class and creed, all animated by the same patriotic sentiment, and all determined to uphold their national independence at whatever cost, is a factor in the solution of the Near East problem whose importance it is difficult to overestimate.

Moreover, Bulgaria possesses one great advantage above her sister States, that of being ruled by a Prince of exceptional ability as a politician, though not, as far as he has yet shown, of any military talent. I do not feel certain, from my personal acquaintance with Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, whether his Majesty, as he is now entitled to call himself within his own dominions, is thoroughly understood by the Bulgarians; but I am convinced that he thoroughly understands the people over whom he rules. He fully appreciates both the strength and the weakness of Bulgaria; he is far better conversant than



CELEBRATING THE DECLARATION OF THEIR INDEPENDENCE: BULGARIAN VILLAGERS IN GALA DRESS.

ment of gold-pencils, gold toothpicks, gold snuff-boxes encrusted with diamonds, and this taste was unintelligible to his peasant subjects. In the plays of the Congreve and Vanbrugh era there is a word almost forgotten to-



## BULGARIA'S PREPARATIONS FOR WAR AGAINST TURKEY.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY ROOK CARNEGIE, OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN THE NEAR EAST.



ON THE DAY OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: RESERVISTS OF THE BULGARIAN ARMY WAITING AT BRAILA STATION FOR THE TRAIN THAT TOOK THEM TO THEIR OWN COUNTRY.

No sooner had Bulgaria decided to declare her independence than she began to prepare for immediate war with Turkey. During the summer many Bulgarian peasants migrate to Roumania to work on the farms. A number of the reservists among them left Braila for their own country on the day of the declaration at Tirnovo. Service is universal and compulsory in Bulgaria, and liability, with the usual exemptions, begins at the completion of the eighteenth year and ends at the completion of the forty-sixth. Reserve service covers a period of eighteen years in the infantry, and sixteen years in the other arms. The peace strength of the Bulgarian army is about 52,500 of all ranks; the field army totals about 375,000 combatants.



SCIENCE AND  
NATURAL HISTORYSCIENCE  
JOTTINGS.THE SENSES AND  
THEIR EVOLUTION

GEORGE WILSON long ago defined an organ of sense as "a gateway of knowledge." This definition is excellent, because it

clearly and emphatically outlines the part played by eyes, ears, and other sensory organs in the work of life. We do not see with the eye or hear with the ear. The eye and the ear are gateways of the brain. There is no knowledge in them. They merely assort and parcel out the information they obtain from the outer world, and transmit it to the brain-cells whose business it is to deal with it. Later on, other brain-cells will pronounce judgment upon what has been transmitted by eye and ear, and so consciousness will be evoked, and the highest brain-sense—that of enabling us to know what we see and hear—will be brought into play.

Recognising this plain distinction between the work of any organ of sense and the higher duty of translating it into consciousness, we may with confidence proceed to compare the powers of the sense organs of lower with those of higher animals. To begin with, plants possess a universal sense of what we may call touch. If a flower closes its petals when a cold wave shoots across it, we find clear evidence that there must exist in that plant a sensitiveness comparable to that we find in the animal world. There is no question here of nerves, any more than we expect to find nervous elements in lower animal life.

Living matter—that is, protoplasm—everywhere shows sensitiveness as part and parcel of its composition and constitution. A living being does not require a nervous system in order that he may react to stimuli made upon that system from the outer world. All that is needed is living protoplasm; the development of a nervous system from this common basis is a later necessity of life when it has advanced fairly and well on the evolutionary pathway. All that nerves do is to make their possessor more sensitive, more ready to respond to the outer stimuli.

What a nervous system confers upon its possessor is a power of discriminating things apart from the mere

reception of sensations from the outer world. It is as if we started with general sensation or touch, serving for the getting of food or for escape from enemies, and advanced by degrees to the appreciation of many other things, ranging from waves of light and waves of sound to smell-giving particles or taste-producing atoms. Note, also, that the brain-development, the making of centres of nerve-cells to receive impressions, and, later on, to understand their meaning, must have proceeded *pari passu* with the evolution of ears and eyes and other sensory gateways. It might come to be a very difficult question to decide whether brain-developments were responsible for the growth of the sense-organs, or whether the advance of the latter, arising from the response of the living being to its surroundings, was the cause in turn of the appearance of special nerve-centres to deal with the information coming through

which most likely set going the development of the complexities of eye and ear.

Now, there happens to be one test we can apply to the deductions of science regarding the probability of evolutionary theories. This is the test of development. The way in which an organ is formed and made by Dame Nature throws a light on the manner in which it originally sprang into being.

The development of any organ (or being) is a recapitulation in brief of the evolution of its race. Apply this test to the organs of the nervous system and see what you may learn. First of all the nervous system, strange to tell, is developed from the same layer of the growing body that gives origin to the outer skin. Why should this striking familiarity and coincidence, if so I may call it, exist between two organs or parts so different in nature and importance as are the outer skin and the nervous system? The answer, I believe, teaches us whence a nervous system has arisen, and that its growth depends on stimulation from the outside.

In the lowest animals, the outer layer of the body is the sensitive medium. Their bodies consist of specks of living matter, all sensitive, but more so, naturally, at the outside layer, which comes in contact with the outer world. Now imagine that this outer layer in its turn comes to communicate with the internal sensitive matter; suppose it got folded inwards, and thus established a communication between the outside and inside of the body, then we see the reason why nerve and skin

keep up their old relationship and community of nature and duty.

This is precisely what we see happening in the development of every animal to-day. Its nervous system grows from without inwards, not from within outwards. Its sense-organs are also formed, not in the inside but on the outside; and so we get to the probability that all our senses have been developed by the outside surroundings of our lives. ANDREW WILSON.



A MACHINE THAT CLEANS FISH: FISH COMING INTO CONTACT WITH THE KNIVES.

The machine, which is the invention of an American, can clean a number of fish at a time. The inventor watched the movements of men and women cleaning fish, and then produced a machine that could repeat these movements.

"the gateways of knowledge." I incline to the belief that it was from the 'outside world that the stimulation came which set specks of colour, such as we see in animalcules to-day, evolving into eyes, or crude sacs with fluid and mineral specks in them (as in the jelly-fishes), evolving into the complex ears of higher life. Brain, as an internal possession, is not likely to act in the way of advance, unless it is stimulated from the outside. It was the demand of outer nature, the play of light-waves and sound-waves on a sensitive surface,



IF THE VISION CEASED FOR A MOMENT EVERY TWENTIETH OF A SECOND, AS A MOVING MAN WOULD APPEAR.

When it first became possible to take photographs of objects moving at a great speed, many were astonished at the grotesque positions in which men and animals were shown on the plates. There were some who argued that the camera must be at fault, giving as proof the fact that the eye does not record such positions. Those who thus argued forgot that images are retained on the retina for such a time that what in reality is a series of movements appears to be, to all intents and purposes, one movement. If the vision ceased for a moment at the end of every twentieth of a second, man would see moving objects much as he sees them in a zoetrope turned too slowly, or on a cinematograph film shown too slowly; that is to say, instead of seeing a single movement, he would see that movement divided into many parts.



THE BIRD'S THIRD EYELID: THE EYE OF A SPOTTED OWL, SHOWING THE THIRD EYELID HALF-WAY ACROSS THE RIGHT EYE.

Mr. Arthur W. Head, F.Z.S., who for years past has been studying the eyes of animals and reptiles, has turned his attention to the eyes of birds. One of Mr. Head's most interesting drawings we are able to reproduce. Dr. Casey Wood, speaking of Mr. Head's investigations the other day, said: "He begins with the eyelids, about which there is something very human, but in addition to the true lids birds possess a third eyelid, such as is found in reptiles but only as a remains in man, a lid which acts as a scraper for cleansing purposes, and which is also used by such birds as the eagle as a partial screen from blinding sunbline. With this third eyelid a bird protects its sight when fighting or seeking food, swiftly drawing down the curtain."



## THE HARVEST OF THE SEA; AND THE HARVEST OF WAR.



FISHING-NETS HUNG ON THE ALTAR-RAILS IN ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH, GREAT YARMOUTH.



CARRYING FISHING-NETS TO ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH, GREAT YARMOUTH, THAT THEY MAY BE BLESSED.

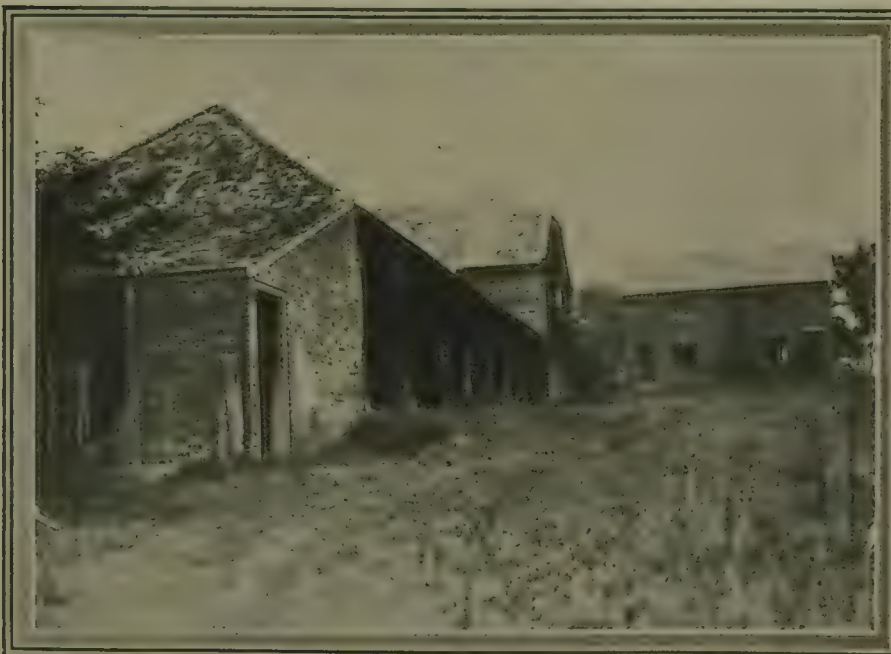
THE CHURCH'S RECOGNITION OF THOSE WHO GO DOWN TO THE SEA IN SHIPS: BLESSING FISHING-NETS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TEMPLE.



AS UP-TO-DATE AS GERMANY: ENGLAND'S GALLOPING KITCHEN.

Germany, as we noted in a recent issue, has added to her military equipment movable kitchens which provide hot meals for soldiers in time of war. It may also be noted that the British Army is not behind the German in this respect. Our photograph shows the patent steam "Cooker" of the 9th Battalion (Highlanders) Royal Scots.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY PATRICK.]



RUSHALL DOWN FARM, SALISBURY PLAIN, WHICH IS TO BE SHELLED BY THE NEW ARMY HOWITZER.



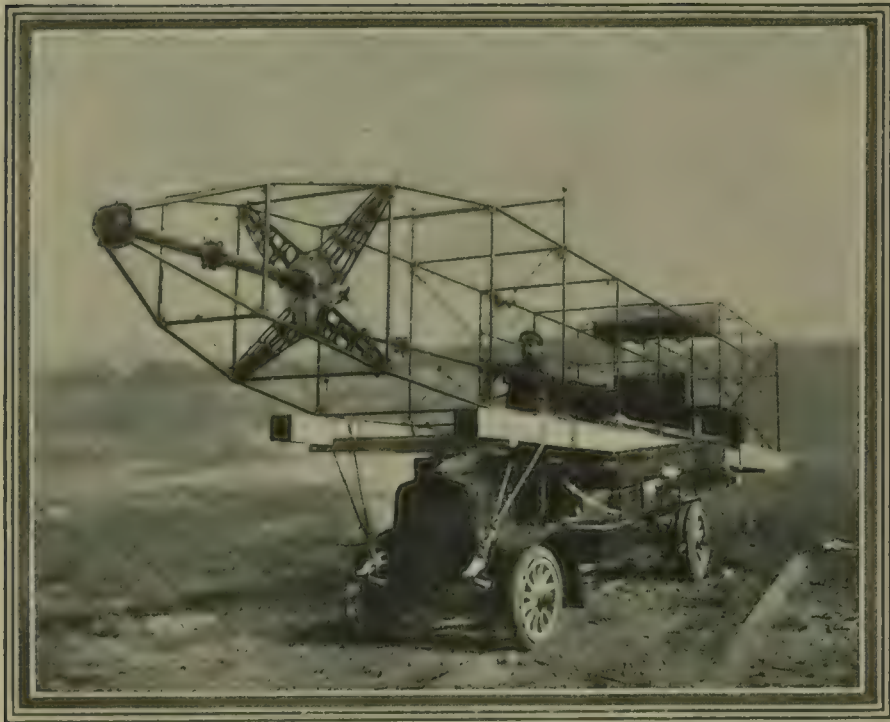
THE DUMMY SOLDIERS AND THE OBSOLETE GUNS THAT WILL MAN THE FARM DURING THE BOMBARDMENT.

WAR CONDITIONS IN TIME OF PEACE: THE FARM THAT IS TO BE SHELLED BY THE NEW HOWITZER, AND ITS "DEFENDERS."

It has been arranged that the new Army howitzer, which throws its shell high in the air, shall be tested by a bombardment of Rushall Down Farm, on Salisbury Plain. The building will be turned into a fortified position for the experiment, and is to be manned by "gunners" made of straw, and obsolete guns. The howitzer batteries are to open fire at a range of 4000 yards. The new weapon is believed to have a higher striking force and greater precision than the five-inch breechloader howitzer now in use.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.]



## THE PHOTOGRAPHER AS NEWSMAN.



THE DIRIGIBLE BALLOON AND THE MOTOR-CAR: MOVING THE STEEL "DECK" OF THE DIRIGIBLE BALLOON "BAYARD CLEMEN."



*Photos. Franger.*

A BALLOON SURROUNDED BY BALLOONS: THE REMARKABLE CRUCIFORM "NOSE" OF THE DIRIGIBLE "BAYARD CLEMEN."



SEA-GOING LIGHTSHIPS: THE 'VESSELS' ON THEIR WAY TO THEIR STATIONS UNDER THEIR OWN STEAM.

Our photographs show some of the fleet of six lightships on an 1800-mile journey to the Pacific Coast under their own steam. Their stations are off San Francisco and Portland.



*Photo. Ellis.*

LONDON'S NEW PUBLIC BUILDING: HOLBORN TOWN HALL, OPENED BY THE LORD MAYOR LAST TUESDAY.



THE VATICAN'S GROTTA OF LOURDES: THE POPE BLESSING WORSHIPPERS AT THE SHRINE.





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"BLACK & WHITE"

■ ■ "Full of Quality" ■ ■



[Continued from page 541 of Supplement.]

Somewhat, the development of Serbia, both industrially and politically, seems to have been paralysed for generations by the constant wars between the partisans of the two rival dynasties of the Serb kingdom. The chief, if not the sole, trade of Serbia consists in

breeding and selling pigs. For some reason I cannot explain, pig-sticking appears to be a more demoralising trade than that of sheep-breeding or farming, and the semi-savage side of the Slav character comes out far more formidably in Serbia than in

Bulgaria. I was told that more money is to be made in the pig trade than can ever be made in ploughing land, and that, therefore, there are a far larger number of small fortunes acquired by the Serb peasants than by the Bulgarian. If this is so the population of Serbia is not so homogeneous as that of her Eastern neighbour. Every consideration of common language, common race, common creed, common interest, and contiguity would point to the expediency of Serbia and Bulgaria forming one Slav State, or, at least, of concluding an *entente cordiale* between themselves. But, as a matter of fact, they hate each other far more than they do the Turks. That this should be the case is, to my mind, of bad augury for the creation of a united, formidable Slav power in the Near East.

Apart from its historic traditions, Belgrade seemed to me a far more attractive town than Sofia, but the chief recollection attaching to my visit there is of a personal kind. On one of the charming spring evenings which succeed so rapidly the bitter cold winter nights, I was strolling along the one promenade of the Serbian capital when my attention was called to a balcony opposite, on which two gentlemen in evening dress were sitting with their

feet cocked up in American fashion on the rails of their verandah. The elder of the two I recognised at once as the ex-King Milan, whom I had often seen in Paris and Monte Carlo. The younger of the two was a very handsome, bright lad, almost a boy, with a singularly pleasant face. They were both smoking cigarettes *coram populo*, a breach of Court etiquette which would have been impossible in Prince Ferdinand's palace. The lad was the young King Alexander, who had recently married his mother's lady's maid, and who was foully done to death with his wife only a few years ago by the partisans of the Karageorgevich dynasty.

#### CRETE'S DECLARATION OF ITS UNION WITH GREECE: SCENES IN THE ISLAND.

After all, his death was only in accordance with the traditions of his race.

#### MONTENEGRO.

One of the many regrets of my life for lost opportunities is that only a year before his death my old



A STREET IN CANDIA.

friend Sir Richard Burton, then H.B.M. Consul at Trieste, proposed to me to make a tour with him in

Montenegro, which he had not visited for many years, and where he was anxious to study the new constitution which the reigning Prince had recently introduced. For some reason or other I now forget, I declined the offer, but proposed to make the journey in the following summer.

Before the summer came, Sir Richard was dead. I have read a good deal about the heroism of Montenegro, and how she had hitherto baffled all attempts of Turkish troops to invade Montenegrin soil. The obvious explanation, to my mind, of Montenegro's immunity from invasion is that the capital, Cetinje, lies on the top of a very steep and precipitous mountain, and that there is nothing worth looting if an armed force could ever get there. I was informed by a friend of mine who visited Cetinje a few years ago that on arrival there he went to the best—and only—hotel in the town, and obtained apparently, the only bedroom. In the course of the night he was awakened by the news that a messenger had come from the Palace in order to put some money into the Treasury box, which was kept in his bedroom. My friend declared that the messenger, after putting some notes into the box, then went away without locking it. On my informant remonstrating at the carelessness, all the messenger said was that the key had been lost for years, and that it was not worth while to buy a new one. I will not vouch for the truth of the story, but if it is not a mere traveller's idle tale, I think that, taken with the immunity Montenegro has enjoyed from invasion, it shows that no great importance need be attached to the part Montenegro may play in the settlement of the Near East.



A CORPORAL OF CRETAN GENDARMERIE AND A NATIVE OF CRETE.

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*Sarah Grand*

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## LADIES' PAGE.

THERE was a large Convention at the Mansion House on Oct. 6, at which no fewer than sixty ladies and gentlemen gave their views on the position of working women. Could floods of talk about women improve their position or character, perfection would not be far away. The most encouraging feature of the ever-recurring discussion of the matter is that at last it is beginning to be generally recognised that domestic work demands training as much as any other sphere of labour of equal complexity. It must always be a monotonous employment, with very long hours on duty, but it may be lightened to some extent by proper training and the use of labour-saving appliances; and that knowledge—how to cook, to clean, and to care for children, and what appliances and plans will diminish the pull on human strength and skill—no more comes to girls by nature than does a knowledge of engineering, or soldiering, or any other business come to boys by nature. A practical effort in this direction is worth more than much complaint about women's present shortcomings, and the opening of the King's College course of training for ladies in all the arts and sciences concerned in keeping a happy and healthy household, which occurred simultaneously with the Mansion House discussion, is a really notable event.

Like many other new and admirable ideas, it comes to us from the United States. The State University of Colorado (one of the States in which women have votes on equal terms with men) has for several years had a "Professor of Household Science"—a lady, of course—at work, and gaining a large following of students. Many others of the great "mixed" Universities of the various States and the women's colleges are similarly provided. The subject ought to be taken up by educated women, however, as professional training, after the B.A. (or matriculation, at least) is achieved—just as preparation for any other business would be. One of the women's colleges, Wellesley, started by providing for the students doing the household work themselves. This plan failed. Business training must follow general culture.

Miss Florence Nightingale's great achievement was persuading her generation that women must be trained before they could be competent nurses. It used to be thought, before she taught the contrary, that nursing came to women by nature—just as it is still supposed that cooking and child-rearing will do. Miss Nightingale insisted upon the necessity of training—of a foundation of scientific theory and a superstructure of practice overlooked by a teacher—before the womanly instincts of compassion and unselfish helpfulness could be sure of accomplishing any useful service. It was because she was so clear on this point that she objected to having sent out to her at the Crimea any nurses not chosen by herself. One of the helpers whom Miss Nightingale ultimately accepted was a good nun who has just died in an Irish convent at the age of ninety-four. But the firm and fearless will that made Miss Nightingale



AN UP-TO-DATE VISITING-GOWN.  
Princess dress in Roman satin, with embroidered revers, sleeves buttoned to the top, and similar ornament at each side of accordion-pleated front panel.

able to be of use in a great national crisis was called into action when that party of nuns and other volunteer nurses arrived. Her stipulation that she should choose every one of her own helpers was broken by the Government in dispatching to her this party recruited from various sources, and Miss Nightingale instantly sent in her own resignation to the War Office. The whole story appears in the "Life" of Mr. Sidney Herbert (Lord Herbert of Lea), and is very instructive in showing the strong, almost harsh, and certainly fiery, qualities that really characterised that great woman. She was "given in to" completely by the Government, and only employed such of the volunteers as she thought fitted for nursing, or as she could make useful in other ways. Mother Mary Aloysius, who has just passed away, was employed at first as storekeeper, but later was promoted to tend the sick. If Miss Nightingale had allowed it to be forced on her to let unprepared women nurse under her in the Crimea, the whole great experiment might have broken down, and the achievement of trained nursing have remained unfulfilled. Would that some equally leading personality could make it equally clear that housewifery also needs training!

"There is a time for all things," as the Scripture reminds us, and it is unspeakably silly, surely, for a writer in a medical paper to assert that, because big hats are in fashion, the intellectual inferiority of women is to be held proved. Such nonsense! There is a time to consider the ways of the household, and a time to study serious questions, and also a time to wear a big hat—if it happen to suit you. To be suited by her clothes is no sign of intellectual weakness in a woman—quite the contrary. Wide hats are undoubtedly becoming to a great many people. In fact, if at a fashionable gathering at present one notes those women who look smart and exceptionally well dressed, in nearly every case it will be next observed that the object of approval is wearing a big hat, with plenty of hair fluffed out at the sides to soften and break the lines of the brim. Autumnal winds make huge hats unsuitable for the promenade, however, and accordingly, while for smart occasions the hat cannot be too wide, the newest models present us with a choice of far smaller chapeaux for the emergencies of the season. There are morning hats in felt that have hardly any brim, while the crown is moderately high and pliable, so as to be tucked down at the centre, and trimmed only with a close-sitting big bow of velvet of the same colour as the felt, with a wing or a few strands of fancy feathers in it at the left side. Then rather wide and flat velvet toques have made their appearance, and are very practical. The velvet is twisted artistically over the shape, and its lights and shades make trimming almost unnecessary; a handsome buckle, apparently catching the folds together, or a small, dab-like, made-up feather in very rich colour to harmonise with the velvet's darker tones, or a little cabochon ornament in jet or gold set in the centre of a tiny rosette of the velvet, are the sort of finish employed. FILOMENA.

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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

DESIGNERS and manufacturers are somewhat perturbed by the adoption of the Silent Knight principle of valve-actuation by the Daimler Motor Company, of Coventry. The secret was wonderfully well kept, few, if any, of that company's competitors being aware that so momentous a departure was at hand. Now makers are eagerly scanning any ideas of the kind which are put before them, in the hope that, when least expected, they may tumble over some device which will rival, if not surpass, Mr. Knight's sliding sleeves. But in this respect many pitfalls gape before the feet of the unwary. Patents for slide-valves have been taken out by the hundred in connection with gas-engines, and when such ideas are revived in connection with internal-combustion engines, it will often be found that the ideas lack novelty. Indeed,

engines have been built with rotating pistons to effect the same purpose, but they were not over-and-above successful.

It is curious to note the rigid opposition to, or perhaps let us say neglect of, really good and advisable

that access is easily obtained to them from above. Disappearances beneath the car are rare to-day. Nevertheless, even in a private garage it is sometimes very convenient to be able to get underneath one's chassis with a fair amount of comfort; and this can be done by means of a suitable ramp, made of wide planks, and a skeleton platform on stout trestles. The whole thing can be put together by a local carpenter.

For victories oft-repeated, commend me to the little single-cylinder Sizaire-Naudin, the agents for which in this country are Messrs. Jarrott and Letts, of Great Marlborough Street, W.C. An interesting point with regard to these cars and their wins is the fact that they are nearly always driven by the two clever engineers responsible for their design. Just lately M. Naudin finished first and M. Sizaire second in that celebrated event, the Coupe des



THE DRUM OF SMITH'S FLEXIBLE HUB, SHOWING THE RUBBER BUFFERS.

mechanical features that obtains with motoring as well as with everything else. Now it has been proved over and over again that the side-skidding which so often takes place when a car is suddenly braked on a greasy road does not happen if the front wheels are also braked at the same time, or braked alone.

## A NEW FLEXIBLE HUB AND A NON-SKID.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.

And yet there is no car of great repute on the road to-day which has brakes fitted to its steering-wheels, although an excellent practical fitting can, I believe, be supplied by the Bowden Patents, Limited. In this, of course, the ubiquitous Bowden wire is used, but this device has so long proved its worth and adaptability to such uses that I cannot imagine any objection being taken to it. If, as is claimed, front-wheel braking annuls side-slip, then surely front-wheel brakes are preferable to the costly non-skid tyres.

If I may pervert a quotation, I should say that to-day motor-pits are more used in the breach than in the observance; or, in other words, the various parts of a motor-car's mechanical economy are so positioned



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Voiturettes, over a course of 250 miles, during which Naudin's car averaged 76.4 kilometres per hour and Sizaire's 74.6 similarly. The nearest best cars were quite a long way down the list.



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4.	Lebouc, on a Sizaire-Naudin, in	...	...	5 hrs. 42 min.
5.	Collomb, on a Corre la Licorne, in	...	...	5 hrs. 14 min.
6.	Menard, on a Taine la Joyeuse, in	...	..	6 hrs. 14 min.
7.	Sonvico, on a Martini, in	...	...	6 hrs. 19 min.
8.	Beck, on a Martini, in	...	...	6 hrs. 19 min.
10.	Richard, on a Martini, in	...	...	6 hrs. 36 min.

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## THE PLAYHOUSES.

## "LADY EPPING'S LAW-SUIT," AT THE CRITERION.

THAT master of light comedy, Mr. Hubert Henry Davies, has given us more ingenious plays—"The Mollusc," for instance—but few more amusing than his latest work, "Lady Epping's Law-Suit." Like its predecessor, it has been obviously written round the

Smart Set, and has set himself the task of scarifying its amusements, its fads, its frivolities, its flirtations; while for his story his own profession has supplied the motive. Suppose a working playwright to be taken up by a Countess who writes plays, and wants to win fame by their productions. Suppose this incompetent but fascinating creature to propose collaboration with the craftsman and to invite his opinion—which he must

delightful details of Miss Moore's own interpretation—her air of injured innocence, her moods of maddening evasiveness and irresponsibility, her tyrannous tricks of coquetry, her suggestions of utter unreason. Her support, too, is first rate. Mr. Sam Sothorn is rather less inert than usual as the bewildered dramatist; and Miss Grace Lane makes good fun out of the wife's jealousy. But next to Miss Moore, Mr. Eric Lewis scores most.



Photo. Trevis.

VENICE BECOMING ITSELF AGAIN: THE CAMPANILE AS IT NOW IS.

personality and stage manner of Miss Mary Moore. Knowing from experience of the actress whom he has fitted so well with parts how admirably she represents the feather-brained woman of fashion, and how piquantly realises such a woman's objection to answering a plain question or being pinned down to facts, Mr. Davies suddenly had the inspiration to compose a piece in which a Mary Moore heroine should be put into the witness-box. There, with the inevitably laughable complications likely to ensue from a conflict between counsel's attempts to corner the lady, and the witness's airy, non-committal, petulant feminisms, was the pivot of the play ready to hand. For its setting the dramatist has gone to the

disguise—upon her efforts. Suppose him so attracted by her coquettish ways that he gives his wife cause for jealousy, and yet gets no comfort out of his "friendship." Suppose, finally, her Ladyship to be so incensed by the wife's protests and the playwright's refusal to put up with the ridiculous platitudes to which the Countess confines their relations that she readily imagines a drama of his to be a plagiarism of one of her own. Then conceive that she applies for an injunction on the ground that he has stolen her ideas—and you have the gist of Mr. Davies's new comedy. That is to say, you have all save what is undescribable, and must be seen to be enjoyed: the

To say that he takes the part of a jesting judge who laughs at his own jokes is to say enough to the wise.

## MISS ST. DENIS'S INDIAN DANCES AT THE SCALA.

Miss Maud Allan's vogue has been so extraordinary at the Palace that it is scarcely surprising she should have rivals. Miss Ruth St. Denis, who is now giving an exhibition of Indian dances at the Scala, is a woman of imposing and statuesque beauty, and though, apparently, she has never studied Oriental dancing in India, yet she manages to suggest by the aid of Eastern music and certain stage-appliances, its sinuous grace and symbolic meanings. A new thrill can be obtained at the Scala.

(Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in the Number.)



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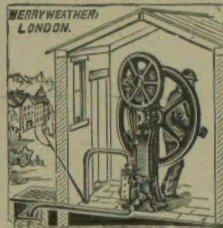
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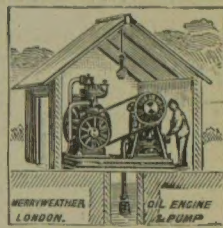
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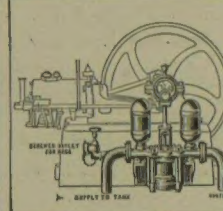
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## RHEUMATISM



## CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

HEREWARD.—We shall be very pleased to see some of your revisions. We can always make room for an old contributor, however crowded we may be with contributions.

Cecil Guest (Rifle Brigade, India).—"The Art of Chess" is by J. Mason, published by H. Cox, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. To the best of our belief the price is five shillings.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM Nos. 3348 and 3349 received from Fred Long (Santiago), J. E. Valparaiso, and M. Murias (Mexico City); of No. 3354 from C. A. M. (Penang); of No. 3355 from C. A. M.; of No. 3356 from Amarnath Bhattacharya (Santipur) and F. R. C. (Ceylon); of No. 3358 from S. Davis and F. J. (Madrid); of No. 3359 from Francis Latouche (Lisbon), F. J., and Captain Challice; of No. 3360 from R. C. Widdcombe (Saltash), London McAdam (Southsea), Mrs. Kelly (Lympstone), Eugene Henry, E. J. Winter-Wood, Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), Albert Wolff (Putney), Stettin, W. S. Forester, and Hereward.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3361 received from Loudon McAdam, W. S. Forester, R. C. Widdcombe, Mrs. Kelly, T. Roberts (Hackney), E. J. Winter-Wood, Captain Challice, Eugene Henry, Ernst Maurer (Berlin), F. Henderson, Martin F. J. A. S. Hanbury (Birmingham), Albert Wolff, G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), Hereward, J. Steede, L. L. D. (Penzance), Fred R. Underhill (Norwich), R. Worters (Canterbury), Sorrento, Nellie Morris (Winchelsea), J. D. Tucker (Ilkley), A. Groves, A. F. Dunn (Camberwell), and M. Burke.

## CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in a Match at the Chicago Chess Club, between Messrs. URDEMANN and CHAJES.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

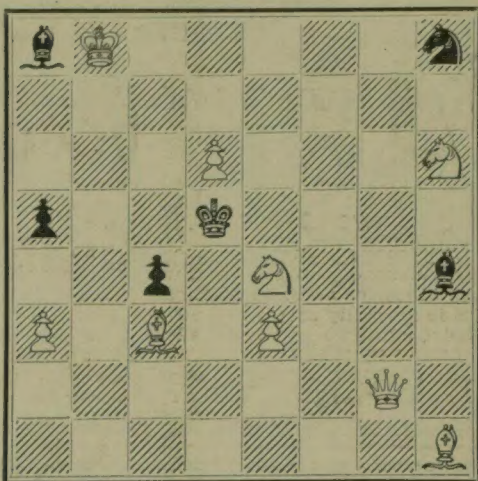
WHITE (Mr. U.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)	WHITE (Mr. U.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	19. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to Kt 5th
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	20. R to B 4th	
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd		
4. B to Kt 5th	B to K 2nd		
5. P to K 3rd	P to B 3rd		
6. Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd		
7. P takes P	K P takes P		
Black's defence is not one to be commended, but we should have tried B P takes P, and chance what might follow.			
8. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K 5th		
9. B takes B	Q takes B		
10. Q to B 2nd	P to K B 4th		
11. Castles K R	Castles		
12. Q R to K sq	K to R sq		
13. Kt to Q 2nd	Q to R 5th		
There is not much value in this move, besides which it involves the Queen in a fierce attack.			
14. P to B 3rd	Kt to Q 3rd		
15. P to K 4th	B P takes P		
16. P takes P	P takes P		
17. K Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt		
18. Kt takes Kt	Kt to B 3rd		

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3360.—By E. MAUER.

- WHITE.  
1. Kt to Q 5th  
2. R to Q sq (ch)  
3. Q mates
- BLACK.  
K takes B  
K moves
- If Black play 1. B takes Q, 2. R to Q sq (ch); if 1. K to K 7th, 2. Q to B 4th (ch); 1. P to B 7th, 2. Kt to B 4th (ch); if 1. P to Kt 7th, 2. R to Q sq (ch), etc.

## PROBLEM No. 3363.—By F. HENDERSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

The *British Chess Magazine* announces the starting of a correspondence tournament under its auspices on Nov. 16, when a list of valuable prizes will be competed for. The entrance fee is one shilling, and the entries close on Oct. 24. Entries to be addressed Editor, *British Chess Magazine*, 15, Elmwood Lane, Leeds.

Mr. E. A. Michell, the well-known player, and publisher of the "Year Book of Chess," announces the issue of a series of first-class games, exhaustively noted by Mr. Leopold Hoffer. It will commence with the entire games of the two matches between Janowsky and Marshall, which will be followed immediately by the Lasker and Tarrasch games. The value and importance of this enterprise is enhanced by the moderate prices fixed for each volume—namely, 1s. in paper or 1s. 6d. cloth. Subscriptions can be received at 17, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.

## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Episcopate of Australia and New Zealand has invited the Bishop of Stepney to visit the Colonies next year, and his definite reply is expected during the present month. There is to be a Mission of Help to Australia on broad lines, and advantage will be taken of the Australian Church Congress at Perth next year to hold an advance mission, on the lines of that conducted by the late Bishop of St. Andrews in South Africa.

The late Prebendary Covington, Rector of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, passed away last week at the age of sixty-five. The post which he filled during the best years of his life was the Vicarage of Brompton, to which he was collated by Bishop Jackson in 1878, and in which he served for twenty-one years. He will be remembered for his strenuous work for the Bishop of London's Fund in the days of Bishop Temple; and by his notable success in inaugurating the London branch of the Queen Victoria Clergy Fund. He organised the annual service for the Fund, which took a position little short of that for the Festival of the Sons of the Clergy.

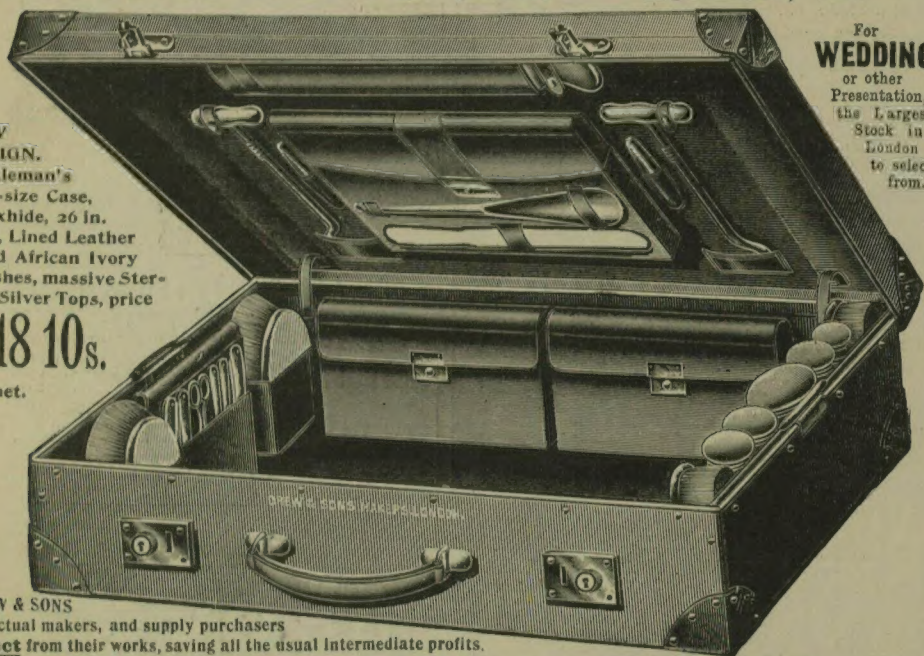
The Church Congress of 1908 will be memorable by reason of the prominent position given by the principal speakers to social questions. The Bishop of Manchester, in his opening address, dwelt sympathetically with questions affecting the unemployed; the Bishop of Durham, in his powerful sermon, appealed for individual service; and on "Socialism" day excellent speeches were made by the Rev. Percy Dearmer, Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey (editor of the *Spectator*), and the Dean of Carlisle.

One of the most pleasing episodes in connection with the Church Congress was the deputation from the Non-conformists of the city, headed by Principal Adeney and Professor Moulton. The Bishop of Manchester, in welcoming the Congress, paid a warm tribute to the work of Free Church scholars, and referred with admiration to the expositions of Dr. Alexander MacLaren.

The Bishop of Kensington addressed a crowded gathering of lads one evening last week in St. Paul's Cathedral, the occasion being the annual service of the Church Lads' Brigade. The service was conducted by Prebendary Gurdon, Vicar of Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, the Brigade chaplain.

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## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Nov. 24, 1907) of MR. ARTHUR HAMPTON LONGMAN, of Shendish, King's Langley, who died on Aug. 3, has been proved by the widow, Thomas Norton Longman, and George Henry Longman, the value of the estate being £129,012. The testator gives to his wife £5000, the household effects, the premises known as Barnes Lodge, and an annuity of £2500, with an additional £500 per annum until she obtains possession of Barnes Lodge; to Henry Kerr Longman £10,000; and a few small legacies. The residue is to follow the trusts of the Shendish estate, as settled by his father.

The will (dated May 20, 1908) of MRS. MARY BRIDGET JOHNSTON, of The Manor House, Widcombe, near Bath, who died on Aug. 3, has been proved by General Sir George Luck, K.C.B., and Edmund George Harrison, the value of the estate being £133,214. The testatrix gives £2000 each to the Cumberland Benevolent Institution, the Society for the Relief of the Distressed, the Royal Agricultural Society, and the Church Army; £1000 each to the Cancer Hospital, the Mission to Deep-Sea Fishermen, the British Hospital and Home for Incurables, the United Kingdom Beneficent Society, the National Life-boat Institution, the Royal Alfred Aged Seamen's Institution, Miss Weston's Sailors' Homes, the Charity Organisation Society, the Home for Working Girls, the Vicar of Plaistow for parish purposes, and the Royal Free Hospital. She also gives her interest in the premises known as Courtlands or £10,000 to General Sir George Luck; the remainder of her real property and £10,000 to her brother Everard Thomas Luck; £10,000 to Ann Isabella Mary Mortimer; £5000 to Ethel Commelin Wilson; £3000 each to Evelyn Mary Morrison and Ellen Perry Hill; £2000 to Dame Ellen Luck; and other legacies. The residue she leaves to Sir George Luck.

The will (dated July 2, 1908) of MR. FRANCIS VERRALL, of the Manor House, Southover, Lewes, who died on July 16, is now proved, and the value of the

estate sworn at £131,651. The testator gives the Manor of Southover, with the house and lands, to his son Frank, and £5000 to the trustees of his marriage settlement; £5000 to and £10,000 in trust for his son William Percy; £1000 each to his grandchildren—Frances Isabel, Hilda Mary, and Helen Verrall; £500 each to his nieces—Florence Rigden and Marion Bailly;



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an annuity of £75 to his sister-in-law, Elizabeth Glover Verrall; a conditional annuity of £150 to Mimi Loo-green; £500 to the Lewes Dispensary and Infirmary and Victoria Hospital; and legacies to executors and servants. The residue of his property he leaves to his two sons.

The will (dated Oct. 9, 1907) of MR. THOMAS BEELEY, of Pole Bank Hall, Gee Cross, near Manchester, and the Hyde Junction Ironworks, who died on June 5, has been proved by Thomas Carter Beeley, the son, Alfred Simpson, and Leonard Sumner, the value of the property being £86,114. The testator bequeaths £12,000 in trust for his son; £12,000, in trust, for his granddaughter Edith Loela Wood Calvert; £3000 to Clarinda Beatrice Beeley; £1000 to James Cooke Beeley; £250 each to four nephews and niece; £100 each to the executors; £500 to the Ashton-under-Lyne Infirmary; £100 each to the Hyde Sick-kitchen and the Hyde Nursing Association; and the residue to his son.

The following important wills have now been proved—

Mr. Henry Edward Lambe, Grove House, Stalbridge, Dorset.	£79,962
Mr. John Marples, Fulwood Road, Sheffield.	£46,249
Sir John Banks, K.C.B., 45, Merrion Square, Dublin.	£39,812
Mr. Henry Perry, Chessenden, Robenden, Kent.	£37,706
Rev. John Parry, Plasynant, Bettws Garmon, Carnarvon.	£36,219
Mr. Henry Eugene Vandervell, 28, Aldridge Road Villas, Westbourne Park.	£35,145
Mr. Frank Charles Capel, Royal Thames Yacht Club, 7, Albermarle Street.	£32,821
Mr. Thomas Dyer, 79, Cornhill.	£25,632
Rev. Edward Gray, Dohnington Hall, Ledbury.	£23,161
Hon. Arthur Edward Casamajor Cole, Keswick Lodge, Norwich.	£13,251

A further stage has been reached in the working arrangements between the London and North-Western and Midland railway companies, which no doubt will be of considerable advantage to the public generally. The ordinary and tourist tickets of either company will in future be obtainable at the principal offices of both companies in London.

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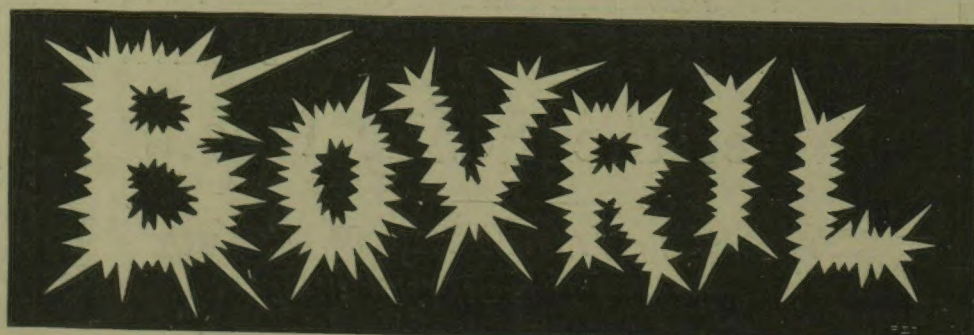
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